THE NAPANEE EXPRESS

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Historical Society

NAPANEE, ONTARIO, CANADA—TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6th, 1925.

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Autumn Millinery

Showing a complete range of Hats in Felt, Velours, Velvet, Combinations of Velvet and Satin, Hatters Plush, Felt and Silk, from the leading centres of fashion.
Models of unusual style.
The leading shades are Purple, Fuschia, Pencil Blue, Rosewood, Cedar, Browns, in all the different tones; Hunter's Green, including Black.

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In Crepe de Chene, Georgette and Silk, in all the newest designs.
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MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS and OVERCOATS
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Highest Quality.
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Come in and let us prove it.
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30 x 3½
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The Shooting Season
Is here. Dominion and American Ammunition, Imperial long range and super x shells, guns, rifles, and rifle ammunition. We can supply you.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

WANTED—A small modern home to purchase or rent. Address BOX 401, Napanee.

WANTED — Good strong boy. Apply C. N. LOUCKS, Gibbard Furniture Shops, Limited. 45-a

TO RENT—North half of brick house on Robert street. Apply J. A. CLIFF, Robert street. 24-tf

FOR SALE—Cheese Factory east of Ernestown station. JOHN FORRESTER, Bath, or J. W. MEWZLER, Napanee. 45-d

TO RENT—The brick residence of Edward Wilson, west of West Ward school. Apply to T. B. GERMAN, Napanee. 44-tf

ALWAYS a number of farms and houses in town for sale. Owners may also list property for sale at low terms. No sale, no charge. T. B. GERMAN, Barrister, Napanee, Ont. 6-tf

FOR SALE—Solid brick house, eight rooms, all modern conveniences; large garden, barn, etc. Desirably situated corner Bridge and Richard streets. Apply to Mrs. L. F. BOGART, Napanee. 37-tf

WANTED AT ONCE—Four or five smart appearing men with fair education, to work for Consolidated Press Co., Limited, all year work. Apply after 5.30 p.m. to G.S. BLACKSHAW, at Miss Davy's, Dundas street. 44

FOR SALE—One hundred acre farm, five miles from Picton on county road, close to church, school and cheese factory. Good buildings, good land, spring watered pasture, about six acres of wood. Reasonable. Apply to IRVIN UNGER, Elmbrook, Ont. 45-tf

BARN FOR RENT—Stalls for four horses or cows, and shed with stone walls, plenty of room for ten head. Mow room for five ton of hay, and straw house, room for five rigs. Want to rent or buy good medium sized house, with acre or more good garden land. JAS. ED. CLARK, at Card's Garage.

GOOD USED CARS FOR SALE

Overland Touring and McLaughlin Touring, both in as good shape as I know how.
Star Touring, less than 2000 miles.
1500 McLaughlin spring wagon I want to sell. Will take your present car as part payment. Reasonable terms for balance.
JAS. ED. CLARK,
At Card's Garage.

MORTGAGE SALE.

Under and by virtue of the power contained in two certain mortgages which will be produced at the time of sale, there will be offered for sale by Public Auction subject to a reserve bid, on Saturday, October 31st, 1925, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the office of T. B. German, John Street, Napanee, the following property namely:—
All and singular those certain parcels or tracts of land and premises situate lying and being in the Township of Ernestown, in the County of Lennox and Addington and Province of Ontario and being composed of First: The north twenty-five acres of lot number One in the fourth concession of the said Township of Ernestown, being all that part of said lot owned by said mortgagor. Second: The north part of the west part of lot number two in the fourth concession of the said township of Ernestown, containing sixty acres more or less and being all that part of said lot number two owned by the said mortgagor.
The above farm is situated within four or five miles of Napanee, and within a short distance of the Kingston and Toronto Highway and is in one of the finest farming localities in the Township, and the land itself is practically all of the very choicest quality.
The property will be offered, subject to conditions of sale which will be produced at the time of sale.
Terms of Sale: 10% of the purchase money to be paid down at the time of sale and the balance to be paid within 10 days thereafter.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to T. B. German, Esq., Barrister-at-law, Napanee, Ontario.
T. B. GERMAN.
Solicitor for the Mortgagee
45-d

A "Want Adv." in The Napanee Express will bring results. Try it.

TOWN COUNCIL

Council Chamber,
Oct. 5th, 1925.

Council met in regular session on Monday evening, Mayor E. Ming, presiding.
Present—Reeve Graham and Councillors Rose, Dunbar, Jewell, Howitt, MacGregor.
The minutes of the last regular meeting were read and confirmed.
A communication was read from T. Butcher complaining of surface water running on his property, also flooding his cellar. He asked that action be taken to remedy this evil.
The parties responsible for keeping the natural water course open in the neighborhood of Mr. Butcher will be asked to have the ditch properly cleaned out.
On motion the question of the watercourse near Mr. A. McGuire's residence in East Ward, was referred to the Streets Committee with power to act.
The question of providing a heating system for the town's building, occupied by the Bates-Miller Co., came up for discussion.
On motion it was decided to make an offer of $750.00 to the Ross-Miller Biscuit Co. for the purpose of installing same in the furnaces for heating the plant, but if the said Ross-Miller Co. wish they may instal any heating system they like, the cost thereof not to be less than the said $750.00, and such heating system when so installed to be a part of the building.
Mr. T. B. German appeared before the council and asked for information concerning the Transient Traders By-Law and what amount would be charged for an outsider opening a general store in Napanee. He was informed that the maximum fee for a Transient Traders' License was $250.00.
Coun. Dunbar brought to the Council's attention the matter of private walk built by the corporation and some remaining unpaid.
The finance committee will look into the matter.
In accordance with a resolution of council the merchants along Dundas street will be requested to keep the streets looking neat and clean, by sweeping off the dirty walk in front of their respective places of business when they close Saturday evenings. Also the public generally are requested to make use of the receptacles on the street corners for waste paper, etc.
ACCOUNTS.
The following accounts were ordered paid:

Geo. Greer	$ 35 00
Denison Bros.	9 00
Alyssa Lucas	6 60
C. A. Wiseman	2 10
Citizens' Band	250 00
Chas. Stevens	10 00
Mrs. E. Duncan	10 00
Chas. Stevens	37 25
Boyle & Son	4 60
Boyle & Son	69 73

Accounts from the Bell Telephone Co. and the Hydro Electric Commission were referred to the Clerk with power to act.

ADOLPHUSTOWN.

Silo filling and potato digging are the order of the day. The latter crop will be quite as abundant as last year. But the apple trees are breaking under the load of fruit.
Mrs. J. W. Dorland spent a few days last week with her sister, Mrs. W. H. Cadman, also her niece, Mrs. W. Freits.
A. Bogart has purchased the store and business of Dr. Duffet and will take possession shortly.
Mrs. F. E. Foster has been seriously ill, but is convalescing.
Miss L. Carr has returned from attending her cousin's wedding in Belleville.
Rev. Mr. Stainton was absent in Wellington last Sunday. The work was taken by Rev. G. Hawley.
On Thursday last the Ladies' Aid of Napanee district held their convention in the U.E.L. United Church.
The annual anniversary services will be held on October 18th by Rev. Roy Rickard, Northport.
S. Mack and G. Chimpman made a flying trip to Ottawa by motor last week.
F. B. Roblin had the misfortune to fall from the straw stack and sustain serious bruises, but no bones were broken.
Miss A. Mazey spent a few days at F. E. Foster's recently.
F. Loyst is very busy repairing J. Macdonald's house.

BELL ROCK.

Rally Day service was observed by the S. S. of the United Church, on Sunday last. An enjoyable time was enjoyed by the children, consisting of songs, readings and recitations and a short address by the pastor, Rev. J. V. Mills.
Several of the young people spent a very enjoyable evening at Mrs. Geo. Parrall's recently.
Miss G. Whalen spent the week-end with Miss M. Timmons.
A number from here attended the U. F. O. convention in Kingston on Saturday last.
Mr. and Mrs. Clair Meeks and family visited Thos. Peters, Hinchinbrooke Station, on Sunday.
Mr. and Mrs. Gladwin Snider, Yarker, were at Sidney Grant's on Sunday last.
Mr. F. G. Hermer, Portsmouth, was at F. Clark's recently.
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Foster, Moscow, were in the village on Saturday last.
Miss Ila Porter spent Saturday at L. Meeks'.
Mr. Fred Carr came home from Bloomfield on Sunday last.

LIBERALS LEAVE FIELD TO SEXSMITH AND HUBBS

A representative gathering of Liberals of the new Prince Edward-Lennox riding met in convention at the Parish House, Picton, on Monday of last week. The meeting was called to discuss the advisability of placing a candidate in the field in the forthcoming federal election, the election of officers and general routine business. It was the unanimous decision of the meeting that no candidate be placed in the field, and that the Liberals throughout the new riding lend their earnest support to E. J. Sexsmith, the Progressive candidate, who has, throughout his parliamentary career been very sympathetic towards the Liberal Government.
The meeting was called to order by Dr. G. A. Platt, President of the Prince Edward County Liberals, who asked that a chairman be elected. Dr. Platt was unanimously chosen to preside. The first business was the election of officers. This was facilitated by a motion, moved by W. D. Roblin, seconded by George A. Johnson, that the officers and executives remain as they are for the present campaign.
The next question submitted was whether to select a Liberal candidate or not.
It was moved by W. J. Gerow, seconded by H. E. McFaul, that this convention deem it inadvisable to place a candidate in the field at the present time. After a lengthy discussion on the question, the movers consented to allow the following to be added to the original motion:
Moved by S. Edgar Masten, seconded by Dr. F. T. Knight: That this convention deplores the fact that circumstances have arisen that render it inadvisable to place a candidate in the field at the present time, and we more especially regret this as we owe a deep debt of gratitude to one who has borne the flag as a forlorn hope twice for the Liberals of Prince Edward and whom we had fondly hoped to follow to victory at this time. Inasmuch as we cannot let the present opportunity pass without assuring Mr. H. H. Hersey that we have not forgotten his sacrifice and efforts and conveying to him our steadfast and unalterable intention of more tangibly assuring him of our appreciation, confidence, esteem and gratitude by placing him at the head of the poll as a real old fashioned Liberal candidate of the united counties of Prince Edward-Lennox.
When put the motion carried without a dissenting voice.
Before the motion was voted on the following speakers were called on to address the gathering. Each was strongly opposed to a three-cornered contest.
Mr. Lott, President of the Liberals of Lennox, first spoke. Mr. Lott said conditions were favorable, we would undoubtedly be here for the sole purpose of selecting a candidate to contest this riding in the interest of Liberalism. However, conditions are not normal. We have as a representative for Lennox, one elected as a Progressive. He was elected largely by Liberals, as he had no Liberal opposition. He has, throughout the term, been very sympathetic and assisting to the King Government. In several instances, he has proven as much assistance as half a dozen certain supporters. In all reasonable time we will find him supporting Premier King. That is the reason the Liberals of Lennox are prepared to re-elect Mr. E. J. Sexsmith. It is not because we are not just as true Liberals as ever and prepared to stand solidly behind any Liberal you might choose. In closing, Mr. Lott made a strong plea for the Liberals to join with the Progressives in a united front to defeat the policies of the Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Dr. Currie claimed we had had experience enough in this county with three men in the field. A number of prominent Conservatives had tried to impress on him the advisability of putting a man in the field at this time, he stated, but alone saw it to be to the Conservative interest. Three men in the field is not only disastrous as elections go, but it has ceated an enmity between Liberals and former Liberals which will take a long time to heal. The speaker thought it would be more fitting to sacrifice a Liberal at the present time. We have at any rate certain debt to pay to our U.F.O. friends for Mr. Burr's withdrawal in the last Provincial election. At that time the Hon. Nelson Parliament was not given very warm support of a number of Progressives, who were former Liberals. Although stayed at home to easily elect Mr. Parliament. This is the feeling we wish to avoid. If Liberals take this attitude we are simply going to weaken ourselves. We must have unity. Let the past be forgotten and join together, for Liberalism may prevail. If we can't have a Liberal candidate this time, we can have the next best thing. The aims and ideals are practically identical. Mr. Sexsmith has pledged himself to protect low tariff, which is the principal issue.
Mr. H. H. Hersey made a stirring address in his usual style. The Liberal aim, he declared, should be to put away all prejudices of race, religion, district or occupation. True Liberals should look on every issue from the national standpoint, the greatest good for the greatest number.

School Opening.
School supplies now in stock at NEELY'S.

THE COCOANUT TREE

Ottawa, September 29th, 1925
The late Sir John A. Macdonald, after his National Policy got fairly under way, found himself importuned by the manufacturers for higher and still higher tariff duties. He was a Protectionist, but not devoid of humor, and as these demands increased he likened himself to a monkey in a cocoanut tree, shaking down bunches for the manufacturers underneath. Mr. Meighen is anxious to climb that tree and the Tariff Barons will lose no time in taking their places under its spreading branches.

HIGHER TARIFF, HIGHER PRICES

Higher tariff duties will make a certain number of people richer, but they will make the great consuming masses poorer. A higher tariff means that everyone will have to pay a little more for the necessaries of life and the cost of living. Production, or what earthly benefit would it be to a manufacturer to have the tariff duty increased on what he produces, unless he was thereby enabled to charge more for that product?
A higher tariff will exclude imports and thus give the Canadian manufacturer complete possession of the home market. But of what avail would that monopoly be if he did not charge a higher price than he is now receiving? Mr. Meighen argues that prices are lower in the United States than they are in Canada. If that be the case, it must be that our domestic manufacturers take advantage of the tariff they already enjoy and the American imports and mark up their prices accordingly. If the tariff be increased, they will make their prices higher still.

DO PEOPLE WANT TO PAY MORE?

Are the people anxious to pay more than they are paying now for clothing, for boots, for their shoes, their stockings and everything they wear? Are they anxious to lessen the purchasing power whatever money they have? If so, then let them by all means support Mr. Meighen and his candidates.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Following an intermission during the summer months the first full meeting of Napanee Chamber of Commerce was largely attended by members from the town and surrounding district. As usual, the meeting opened at 6.30 with a dinner in the Paisley House, during which music was rendered by the Charles Walters Orchestra.
Following the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, the President, Mr. J. W. Robinson, called for reports from the Chairman of the different committees. Reports covered activities during the summer months and suggestions regarding the future advancement. A recommendation of the Mercantile Committee to have the merchants of Napanee observe Dominion Day on the 2nd of the near future was adopted and the matter of detail left in the hands of that committee. A recommendation from the same committee that the streets of the business section of Napanee again be decorated this year at Christmas time as they were last year, was unanimously adopted. Mr. W. H. Milling, Chairman of the Agricultural Committee, reported that he was aware of an abundance of poultry in the country this year and that his committee would make early arrangements for poultry days, which will likely be held as usual towards the end of November.
A very interesting feature of this meeting was the presentation by Dr. R. H. Strickland and D. J. Laughland. Dr. Stratton presented a cup, which he had donated, to Messrs. Lewis Lloyd, winners for their township in the competition of stock judging held at the Napanee Fair this year. Mr. Laughland presented individual medals to Percy Merritt for taking first place in the Boys' and Girls' judging of dairy cattle, for Leslie Merritt for being an expert as a judge of horses, and for Lorne Lee, a junior, for being best in judging swine. Dan Shaughnessy came first as a judge of beef cattle, in fact he obtained the highest individual marks of any boy in the contest, and Harold Lloyd was considered best as a judge of sheep.
Following the presentation, Mr. J. W. Robinson introduced the guest of the evening, Mr. A. F. Hansauld, a member of the Ross-Miller Biscuit Company, which recently located in Napanee. Mr. Hansauld gave a very interesting and instructive talk, taking as his subject Prince Edward Island and its fox industry. The speaker, in describing Prince Edward Island, compared the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall with those prevailing in Ontario and showed that these averaged about the same. He also told the Prince Edward Island consists of a very large percentage of iron which gives it a red color and also produces extremely vivid green in vegetation. The population of the Island Province has increased from 80,000 to about 88,000 in the last three decades. The chief industries are agriculture and fishing. From this Mr. Hansauld went on to particularly discuss the fox farming industry since 40% of the fox farms of the whole Dominion are located in Prince Edward Island. His talk was much appreciated as evidenced by the hearty vote of thanks which was tendered to him following which the meeting adjourned with God Save the King.

WEDDING BELLS

HALL—DIBB.

On Wednesday morning, at eleven o'clock, in the presence of the relatives and friends, there was united in marriage Miss Jessie Evelyn McGillivray, daughter of the late Rev. Frederick and Mrs. Dibb, to Duane Robert, son of Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hall, of Brockville. The wedding was solemnized at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene, of which the father of the bride was Vicar for several years. The church was beautifully decorated with ferns, asters, gladioli and other autumn flowers. The Rev. J. H. Coleman officiated. The wedding music was rendered by Mrs. J. Ernest Madden, who played the march from "Lohengrin" as the bridal party entered. The bride was very lovely in a French gown of white georgette crepe, excellent, with long train falling from the shoulders, faced with pink georgette, and embroidered with orange blossoms. Her simple tulle veil was bound to her fair hair by a wreath of the orange blossoms and she carried a bouquet of butterfly roses, mauve orchids and lilies of the valley. She was given away by her uncle, Mr. W. C. Smith. Her bridesmaids were her cousin, Miss Mary Smith, who wore a charming frock of rose georgette crepe with gold lace, and gold slippers and stockings, and Miss Mildred Brown, in mauve Georgette crepe over pink with silver lace and silver slippers and stockings. Both attendants were becoming hats lace and velvet hats with velvet scarfs brought about the throat and caught with tiny flowers of mauve and rose, while each carried an armful of Columbia roses tied with pink ribbon. Mr. Wm. S. Johnston acted as best man and Messrs. Gordon Miller, William Dibb and Everett Smith acted as ushers.
During the signing of the register Miss Loretta Hall sang very sweetly "Until" by Teschemar.
After the ceremony a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Smith on East St. In the spacious dining room, where the wedding breakfast was served, the bride's table was prettily arranged with pink roses and baskets and tulle. The toast to the bride was proposed by Rev. Mr. Coleman, who has known the bride since her infancy. Dr. Hall responded appropriately.
Before leaving, the bride threw her bouquet, which was caught by Miss Mildred Brown. Amidst showers of rice and showers of good wishes, Dr. and Mrs. Hall motored eastward for a ten days' trip, the bride wearing a smart gown of wood-brown crepe satin, a coat of duvetyn suede with brown fox trimming and a small hat to match.
Among the gowns noticed at the reception were Mrs. Smith in black satin, with sable scarf and velvet hat; Mrs. F. F. Miller, in black crepe with braided panels and velvet hat; Mrs. D. R. Hall, in black canton crepe with lace panel, seal scarf and velvet hat; Mrs. Ira Miller, in blue printed crepe with fox fur and small hat; Miss Loretta Hall in floral georgette crepe with brown hat and fox; Mrs. Duane Hall, in brown georgette and lace with metal girdle and hat to match, and wee Peggy Hall, in flowered organdy with white tafeeta hat.
The groom's gift to the bride was a platinum wrist watch, to the bridesmaids platinum bar pins, and to the best man and ushers cuff links.
Only the relatives and a few intimate friends were present at the reception and wedding breakfast, among whom were the following: Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dibb and little Miss Peggy Dibb, of Toronto; Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Hall and Miss Hall, Mrs. F. S. Miller and Master Duane Miller, of Brockville; Mr. J. H. Lackie, of Cobourg; Mr. Ralph Featherstone, of Ottawa; Mrs. F. F. Miller, Miss Diana Miller; Mr. Gordon Miller, of Ralph; Miss Gladys Miller, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Ham, Capt. Douglas Ham and Mr. Kenneth Ham, Mrs. H. E. Smith and Miss Mildred Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Templeton, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Grange, the Rev. J. H. Hall and Mrs. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Wellington Brown and Miss Mildred Brown, Miss Elizabeth Carmichael, Miss Edith Johnston, Mrs. J. J. Johnston and Miss Clara Johnston, Mrs. T. W. Simpson, Miss Marjorie Simpson, and Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Simpson.

McGREER—CHAMBERS.

The marriage of Miss Claire McGreer, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. F. E. McGreer, of Montreal, formerly of Napanee, to Mr. Percy Chambers, son of the Rev. and Mrs. Canon Chambers, took place at Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal, on Saturday afternoon, September 26th, 1925, at 5 p.m. The bride was given away by her father, and was simply gowned in ivory crepe de chene, made with a panel of lace, trimmed with pink georgette. Her tulle veil was held in place by a bandeau of orange blossoms, and her shower bouquet was composed of pale pink roses and lilies of the valley.
Miss Marguerite McGreer was her sister's maid of honor, and wore old rose crepe back satin, trimmed with lace. Miss Wilhelmina Chambers, sister of the groom, was attired in powder blue crepe back satin. Both bridesmaids wore black velvet hats and carried deep pink roses. Mr. Alfred Gould acted as best man, and Dr. Whitehead, organist of the Cathedral, played throughout the service.
The ceremony was performed by Rev. Canon Chambers, father of the groom, assisted by the Very Reverend Arthur Carlisle, Dean of Montreal, and the Rev. Dr. McGreer, Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, cousin of the bride.
Immediately after the ceremony an informal reception was held at the home of the bride for immediate relatives and intimate friends.
Among the out-of-town guests present were Miss McGreer, Miss Hilda McGreer and Mr. Harold McGreer, of Napanee.

STELLA.

We have to chronicle the death on Sunday morning last of an aged, well known and highly respected resident of Amherst Island in the person of Capt. Henry Sanders, aged seventy-eight years. The late Capt. Sanders, when but a lad, started out sailing, in those days on sailing schooners, later getting the steamboats in the upper lakes, where he was well and favorably known. Some of the steamers which he was commander of were the SS. Hackett, McGregor Andaste and others. About thirty years ago he retired from the sailor's life to his farm at the foot of the Island. There he resided until 1906, when he sold the farm and moved with his wife to Stella, where the remainder of his days were spent. William Sanders, Deseronto, is the only now surviving brother out of a large family. Deceased's wife also survives.

DESERONTO

John Bennett, formerly of the Rathbun Company staff, called on old friends in town last week.
Mrs. Wm. Parks is home again, after spending a few months with relatives out of town.
George Dulmage and family have moved to Port Hope, where they will take up residence.
The Salvation Army Branch of Napanee, held a meeting in the town hall here on Monday evening last, the collection to go toward their Harvest Home Week.
George Warmington, of Niagara Falls, spent Tuesday last the guest of his cousin, Miss Jennie Dryden.
Mr. and Mrs. Frank Lake have returned to their home here, having spent the summer in Belleville with their daughter.
J. P. Aylsworth, formerly manager of the local Bank of Montreal, now retired in Hull, Que., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. V. Pearse, a few days.
Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross Kendall, of the Napanee, Road, on Wednesday, Sept. 23rd, a son.
Mrs. Spencer has gathered from visiting friends across the Bay.
Sandy Provins, of Maine street, has gone to Rochester, N. Y.

MOSCOW NORTH.

Corn huskings seem to be the order at present.
Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Keech spent a day recently with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Storey.
Mr. Amos Storey called at Mr. Rufus Wagar's on Sunday.
Miss Lillian Keech, daughter, Hah, spent Tuesday afternoon at Yarker.
Mrs. Wellesley Coulter is spending some time with friends in Toronto.
Glad to say Mrs. Henry Reid and Mr. Norman Jackson are improving at time of writing.
Mr. Harry Albertson, Mrs. Arch Albertson and Mrs. Gilbert Knapp and daughter, Florence, spent Sunday last at Newburgh with Mrs. Albertson's sister, Mrs. Custance.
Mr. Okel Bowen was at Norman Jackson's Sunday last.
Mr. and Mrs. Bob Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Sanford Degroff spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hartman, Lake View.
Mrs. Todd spent one day last week with her parents at Bell Rock.
Mrs. Wellington Coulter and daughter have returned home, after spending some time at Mr. Norman Jackson's.
Mrs. Norman Jackson attended the Ladies' Aid Convention at Adolphustown on Thursday last.
Mr. Rufus Wagar and son spent Wednesday at Napanee.
Miss Ella Evans spent the week-end at Mrs. Elmore Jackson's, Enterprise.
Mrs. Cynthia Knapp spent Friday at Mrs. B. Johnston's.
Mr. Jamieson and family have moved into Mr. John Milsap's house.
Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Reid and family, of Belleville, spent a few days last week at his father's, Mr. Henry Reid's.
Mrs. P. Youmans, of Petworth, called at Mrs. Elias Jackson's on Thursday.
Miss Verla Brown spent Sunday with her parents.
Mr. and Mrs. Fred Vanvolkenburgh and family spent Saturday afternoon at Enterprise.

Window Glass.
First quality, single and double diamond glass, always in stock. Bring in your glass requirements and get prices. Glazing done at the store.
WILSON'S HARDWARE.

COMING :-: EVENTS

INTERNATIONAL PLOWING Match, Brockville, Oct. 13, 14, 15th and 16th, $700 in prizes. Special railway rates.

EXECUTORS' AUCTION SALE OF the household goods of the late Mrs. Electa L. Grange, corner John and Isabella streets, Napanee, at the residence on Saturday, October 31st, at 1 p.m. All contents of house, furniture, carpets, electric stove, dishes, bedding, wheel invalid chair, must be sold. Terms, cash. At the same time the residence will be offered for sale, subject to a reserve bid.
H. W. Gallagher, Auctioneer.

"Suburban Customers called by Long Distance flocked to our sale —best we ever had".

—Writes a Department Store

Faint heart never won a new customer.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

BY CHARLES G. TRUMBULL, Editor of The Sunday School Times.

PAU LIN CORINTH

Sunday, Oct. 11.—Acts 18: 1-17.

Golden Text—Be not afraid, but speak and hold not thy peace (Acts 18: 9).

As a missionary, or ambassador for Christ, Paul believed that the Gospel was for all the world, and he was not content to settle down permanently in any one place with his Good News, but he kept on going, moving from place to place, that all whom he could reach might have their chance to receive eternal life. So it was after he had publicly declared the Gospel in Athens, that he moved on to another great Greek centre, Corinth.

God's people are in the world, but not of it; this is noticeable in the opening verses of the lesson. A certain godly Jew and his wife, Aquila and Priscilla, had been forced by an imperial mandate to leave Rome, hence were living in Corinth. God's people must often obey even unjust laws; they are told to obey the powers that be (Rom. 13: 1, 2), unless such powers should command disobedience to God (Acts 4: 18-20).

Luke's accuracy as a historian, so conclusively demonstrated by Sir William Ramsay's studies in New Testament history and archæology, appears in his mention of the fact that a command of Claudius had forced the departure from Rome. The more we study history, the more respect we have for the most perfect history in existence, the inspired Scriptures.

Godliness and practical efficiency go hand in hand. Paul, university graduate, one of the most brilliant intellectualists of all time, supported himself by making tents. Aquila and Priscilla did the same. So he abode with them,"—and the three soon found they had more in common than canvas tabernacles (Rom. 16: 3; I. Cor. 16: 19; II. Tim. 4: 19). Paul was entitled to accept financial support for preaching the Gospel, as is any Christian worker, but he preferred to forgo that right and provide for himself by a trade (I. Cor., 9: 4, 6-15).

But this real business was his King's business—telling condemned men that God had pardoned them for Christ's sake, because Christ had died in their stead. So he went every Sabbath to the place where he could be sure of an audience, the synagogue, and "sought to persuade the Jews and the Greeks." Think of going into a prison filled with men justly sentenced to death, with a pardon bearing their names, and seeking to persuade them to believe that the Judge who had had to sentence them had now been able to issue a legal pardon for all who would accept their release! That is our privilege and calling as Christians. We alone have the Good News for a world that is under sentence of death.

Then we read that when Paul's friends and fellow-workers, Silas and young Timothy, had joined him, coming from Macedonia, he was "pressed in the spirit," or "constrained by the Word," to tell the Good News. Somehow an additional burden for evangelism seemed to be laid upon Paul by the coming of his two loved friends in Christ. It is often so in fellowship in Christian service.

Paul was very definite in his preaching. He dealt, not with vague moralities, but with concrete, life-saving facts. The Jews knew well enough what the Old Testament prophesied about a coming Messiah, a Christ, who should deliver Israel and the world. But Paul made the startling announcement that a young carpenter and teacher who had lived in Nazareth, and who had been put to death some twenty years before, was that very Christ, the Son of God, the Messiah. Incredible, unthinkable! exclaimed the Jews.

So they rejected again their own Messiah and Saviour, blaspheming against Him, and Paul openly left the responsibility for their eternal life or death with them, and turned away to the Gentiles with his message. "From henceforth I will go unto the Gentiles," said Christ's ambassador to those who refused their own pardon.

But almost always there were some Jews who believed. Justus, evidently a Jew, whose house adjoined the synagogue, welcomed Paul into his home; and Crispus, the chief ruler of the synagogue, believed on the Lord with all his house. Have you ever had the joy of leading a Jew to Christ?

Now a notable thing occurs. The Lord comes to Paul in a vision by night, issues a command, makes an unusual promise, and gives Paul supernatural knowledge that had been solely in God's possession.

The command: "Be not afraid, but speak and hold not thy peace."

The promise: "No man shall set on thee to hurt thee."

The revelation: "I have much people in this city."

There are times when God wants us not to speak but to keep still. But this was a time when the Lord enjoined Paul to send out the Gospel openly, fully, fearlessly.

Paul was often persecuted, and suffered bodily injury over and over again. But Christ pledges His word that this shall not occur in Corinth.

And the Lord lifts the veil of eternity, as it were, and shows Paul that there are many in Corinth who have belonged to God from the foundation of the world, and who will gladly receive Christ when He is made known to them. It is the mystery of God's foreknowledge of man's free-will, so plainly declared throughout the Scriptures. Note especially Acts 13: 48, and Romans 8: 28-30.

So Paul obeyed orders, proved Christ's sufficiency, and remained in Corinth for a year and a half proclaiming the Gospel.

The Jews vainly tried to stop him, and to injure him. They did not know who stood between them and Paul. Then came a great demonstration (insurrection against him and sought to get the Roman tribunal Gallio to take action. Gallio was wholly indifferent to the religious questions involved, contemptuously dismissed the Jews, and Paul was untouched.

Christ had kept His word to Paul. He keeps His word to you and me—always. "For all the promises of God in Him are yea, and in Him Amen."

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CHASSIS NEGLECT COSTS MONEY

By ERWIN GREER
(President Greer College of Automotive Engineering, Chicago)

The lubrication chart that accompanys your car demands that the chassis be greased every five hundred miles. This, however, doesn't interest you even though the modern method of greasing requires a mere twist of the wrist. This laziness on the part of you and other motor car owners in these United States enables repairmen to put away over $100,000,000 in repair money each year. It is directly due to the fact that you neglect to grease the chassis. Moreover, your car depreciates badly too, so again you lose when you try to dispose of it.

Can you afford this neglect?

Yet it must be done if you are to avoid stiff brakes, rattles, squaks, hard steering and dead springs. These all mean excessive friction, and friction means wear, a breakage of parts, accidents and repair bills. The repairs mean a loss of your valuable time—and good hard cash that you need badly for something else.

The lubricating gun and its fittings are a marvelous improvement over the grease cup, yet once a week you must shoot grease into the bearings if the car isto run quietly and properly. But you don't do it. Possibly it is too much trouble to change into old clothes. Hence, the reason for the manufacturers of these car greasing equipments establishing thousands of greasing stations where you can have this done for a dollar. Even at one visit a week to the grease station the bill only runs up to $52 a year. Surely it is worth that in comfort, if not repair bills.

But just for the fun of it, now that you're in the mood, get out and get under as you did in the old days. Grease the universal joints. Clean, grease and adjust the wheel bearings. And the same with the steering gear. Ten to one you will find that the ball joint on the steering rod is badly in need of grease. Pack it well with lubricat NOW! It may mean a life saved. Jack up the car body and lubricate the springs. Do a good job here and don't be afraid of too much lubricant. You can wipe it off later. Drain the transmission and rear axle. Wash them out and fill with new lubricant. That howl that has annoyed you will then be gone, unless you have waited too long. If it is still there—Good Night!—because you are shortly to pay an expensive repair bill for your neglect.

The man who neglects his car pays and pays—and it is no fault but his own.

Thunder and Lightning.

Thunder is caused by electric discharge of lightning. This discharge, in forcing its way through the atmosphere, heats the air and vapor lying in its path to a high temperature, causing a violent expansion along the whole length of the flash. The result is a deep compression wave, or what is the same, a noise. Lightning is the flash of the electric explosion.

Origin of "Eleventh Hour."

The "eleventh hour" means figuratively the last minute, or, as we sometimes express it, "just in the nick of time." The expression now in general use, comes from the parable narrated in the gospel according to St. Matthew of the laborers hired for the harvest.

THE HIGH COST OF SLUMS

MARJORIE BRADFORD, B. Sc., SOCIAL SERVICE COUNCIL OF CANADA

Although Canadian towns and cities are showing an increasing interest in town planning, activities in this important field are not yet commensurate with the economic and social importance of the subject or the vigorous extension of the movement in other countries. In 1915 the Federal Government established an advisory town planning office under the Commission of Conservation, acting largely to the educational work carried on by that office, town planning legislation has been passed in seven of the provinces. But the majority of these have not put their acts into operation or appointed a qualified executive, and consequently there are few cities in Canada that have adopted comprehensive plans for the future development of their areas.

Meanwhile much money is being wasted in piecemeal and obsolete stability in property values is going on everywhere; homemakers, especially among low paid wage earners, are refusing to build because there is no security against a constantly changing environment that muddles up home dwellings, commerce and manufacture. With such conditions obtaining the city loses money through a lowering of the assessment value of the property, the home owner faces a serious loss in the decrease of the value of his home and loan companies become more and more hesitating to lend money on real estate because of the general insecurity of property values. Largely on account of such conditions, Montreal can claim only twelve per cent. of its citizens as home owners and doubling up of families is the order of the day in that city.

Over nine per cent of Canadian dwellings, that is almost one of every ten, are either of one or two rooms. Most of these cramped dwellings are to be found in the slums of our cities.

The cost of jumbel building on the moral side is the destruction of the life and happiness of the people and the creation of social disorder, disease and discontent. When slums are allowed to develop they create the grayest and most serious problem of the city. In an unzoned city the houses of the well-to-do are usually protected from jumble buildings by private restrictions, but even here these restrictions become less and less operative and effective with the changes in property ownership. The dwellings of the poor are often robbed of their light and air and pleasant surroundings and degenerate into slums, which become the disease spots of the city. Hospitals and prisons have to be built and maintained at the public cost to deal with the ill effects of bad city buildings. Garden cities in Europe have demonstrated that workingmen's children who live in houses twelve to the acre, instead of in slums with forty houses to the acre, actually grow to three inches taller and ten to twelve pounds heavier than their brothers and sisters of the slums.

Largest Perfect Bell.

The largest perfect bell in the world is in a temple at Osaka, Japan; it is 24 feet high and weighs 200 tons.

Received Salt as Pay.

Salt was so rare in the old Roman days, that soldiers received a small portion as a part of their pay.

Singapore.

Singapore Island is part of the Straits Settlements on the coast of southeastern Asia. The surface of the island is generally rolling and a large part is covered with forest. The climate is not but healthy. It has belonged to Great Britain since 1819, and for administrative purposes it is associated with Labuan. Christmas Island and Cocos Islands. The area is 206 square miles and the population of all kinds is about 377,000. The town of Singapore, standing on the southeastern coast of the island of the same name, is the capital of the Straits Settlements. It is a free port.

White and Green Gold.

In the manufacture of jewellery, the usual alloy for gold is copper, but in making white gold nickel is used. This causes the white color, and, at the same time, makes the gold harder and more brittle. Green gold is a combination of various alloys that have a tendency to color the gold green, silver being the most important for the purpose. Nearly every manufacturing jeweler, however, has his own particular process.

First Circulating Library.

The first circulating library, of which there is any record was established at Dumfermline, Scotland, in 1711.

Peculiar Wedding Ceremony.

One of the most curious wedding ceremonies in the world is that in vogue among a certain race of dwarfs inhabiting the Ananan Islands. The two parties climb two flexible trees growing near each other, which as old man then makes bend toward each other. When the head of the man touches that of the girl, they are legally married.

THE FARMER'S HOME MARKET

Low Tariff Politicians belittle its importance. Are they right? What are the Facts?

PROBABLY no part of the business of farming is less understood and less appreciated than the value of the home market to the average Canadian farmer of to-day.

First and foremost, given a Government that is sympathetic with you, the home market is one that you can absolutely control, at all times, at least against the foreign farmer who would invade it. On the other hand, the foreign market is one that you may be legislated out of at any moment by the vote of a foreign government that has decided that it wants to give its own farmers an advantage over you!

Next, the market that is best worth cultivating is always the market that absorbs the largest part of your production. The fellow who year after year buys more than half your crop is worth more to you than the fellow who only buys 25% of it. That's fundamental! There's no getting away from it!

From the figures below we prove absolutely that the home market absorbs at the very least 63½% of the produce—not of the Ontario farmer—but of the average Canadian farmer, including the wheat farmer of the West. If we were to leave the Western wheat farmer out of it, it could be proved that over 80% of what the Ontario farmer produces is consumed by this home market.

The reason some people have an exaggerated idea of the importance of the export market for farm produce is that they have looked at it solely from the standpoint of wheat! It is true that we export in one form or another about 75 per cent of our entire wheat crop. But the wheat crop, important and all as it is, represents only about one-fourth of our total annual agricultural production, and it is only when we take into account what becomes of the other three-fourths that we can arrive at a true estimate of the value of the home market to the average Canadian farmer!

Here is our calculation. Check up our figures from the Canada Year Book, the official statistical publication issued by the Government. Subject our deductions to the most searching investigation and you will find that if we have erred at all, we have under-estimated, rather than over-estimated the importance of the farmer's home market.

TOTAL EXPORTS, FISCAL YEAR 1924, OF

Agricultural and Vegetable Products. including fresh dried and preserved fruits, grains, flour and milled products, bakery products and prepared foods, vegetable oils, tobacco, feesh and prepared vegetables, maple syrup, maple sugar and miscellaneous, but excluding rubber, sugar (other than maple), molasses and confectionery as products not of Canadian agricultural origin; also excluding alcoholic beverages whose export value is out of all relation to the value of the agricultural products used in their production.	*$394,407,246*
Animals and Animal Products. including live animals, hides and skins, leather, fresh meats, cured and canned meats, milk and its products, oils, fats, greases, eggs, honey and miscellaneous, but excluding fish oils, seal and whale oils, and furs other than black and silver fox skins, as products not of agricultural origin.	*91,939,305*
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products. including all wool and woolens, also flax, jute and hemp products, but excluding binder twine, manufacturers of cotton and silk, manufacturers of mixed textiles, and certain kinds of wearing apparel, as products not of Canadian agricultural origin.	*2,747,573*
Grand total exports, all kinds of farm produce	*$489,094,124*

Now the gross agricultural revenue of Canada for crop year 1923 is given as $1,342,132,000. Deducting the grand total exports, as above of $489,094,124, leaves a balance of $853,037,876 to represent what must have been consumed by the home market. In other words, the export market took only 36½% of our farm production. The balance, 63½%, was consumed in Canada!

TWO THIRDS OF WHAT THE CANADIAN FARMER RAISES, HE SELLS IN CANADA

Export Prices in fact Fail to Govern Home Prices.

In attempts to belittle the home market, the argument has been used over and over again that the prices obtainable in the export market always govern the prices obtainable in the domestic market.

Statements of that kind constitute one of the meanest forms of dishonesty. It is probably true that, in the absence of an effective wheat pool, the Liverpool price pretty nearly fixes the domestic price of wheat. But the Liverpool price of hay, or of potatoes, is almost negligible in its effect upon the local prices obtainable for those commodities in Canada. And the reason for the difference is that wheat, besides being a commodity that can be stored indefinitely, has been provided with terminal facilities that enable it to be handled at a minimum of expense, and is carried at the lowest of all freight rates, whereas transportation costs on hay and potatoes substantially protect the producer against surpluses only a hundred miles away!

Hay and Potatoes for Instance.

In 1923, for instance, farmers in Norfolk County received an average of only 81⅓ cents a bushel for their potatoes, while farmers in Welland County, less than fifty miles away, received $1.00 for theirs. In that same year farmers in Perth County received an average of only $9.28 a ton for their hay, while farmers in the adjoining County of Middlesex received $11.05 for theirs.

Discount these illustrations as much as you like on the ground that differences of quality had something to do with the differences in price, yet do they not serve to shake your faith in the man who would have you believe that Liverpool prices always govern domestic prices? Did Thunder Bay farmers, for instance, get $19.64 for their hay in 1923 because it was of such superior quality, or did they get it because of the high cost of bringing $8.93 hay from Huron County, or $10.11 hay from Lambton County? If Liverpool prices governed hay in the way and for the same reasons that they do wheat, Ontario farmers would have to pay shippers a premium to take their hay away!

What's Sauce for the Goose is Sauce for the Gander.

Belittlers of the home market assert that a tariff on farm products is of no benefit to our farmers. Is the United States tariff on farm products of no benefit to United States farmers? Is it no detriment to Canadian farmers? If a foreign tariff is a detriment to Canadian farmers, why should not a Canadian tariff be a detriment to foreign farmers and consequently a benefit to our own?

What a New Industry, in your Market Town, Means to You!

It increases the prosperity of the town, gives work to the unemployed, adds to the population, gets the empty houses rented and starts the building of new ones. The town immediately has more money to spend on the butter and eggs, the vegetables, fruit, milk and grain your farm produces.

The foreign market is admittedly an important market, but after all what does it consist of? Isn't it made up entirely of town and city dwellers—wage-earners—who cannot obtain from their own farmers as much food as they require so they must buy from you? Is the city dweller an asset to the Canadian farmer only when he happens to dwell in a foreign city? If we persuaded him, by the offer of a better job than he now has, to come and live in Canada, would he not be a bigger asset to our farmer than he is at present?

Those who scoff at the home market would encourage those dwellers in a foreign city to stay where they are, thus leaving our farmers in the position where they must take a chance on shipping their products long distances, and then selling them in competition with other producers from all over the world! Isn't the plan of those who would build up the home market a vastly better one?

A higher tariff will give more workers good jobs in this country. Canadian workmen with good jobs are the best customers the Canadian farmer will ever have.

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"WILLS" REVEAL SECRETS.

Many Curious Disclosures of Double Lives.

An Aberdeen woman, says an Old Country paper, while turning over some papers, accidentally found her husband's will, in which he left all he possessed to another woman who lived in Cheshire. The surprised wife subsequently went to this woman's house, and found that she was away with the indiscreet testator. As a result, a divorce was granted.

Many a startling secret is similarly disclosed by a will, though usually not until after the death of the person who has made it. One testator went out of his way to call his wife a "perambulating vinegar cruet"; another provided that his son should not receive a certain bequest unless he "shall sign the pledge and keep it for twelve months."

It was from a will that a man who seemed to have the world at his feet —an officer in the Guards, a popular member of society, and a frequent visitor at Buckingham Palace—learned that he was not the son of the man he had always regarded as father, and that the woman he had known as aunt was his mother. He was so affected by the blow that, after resigning his commission and breaking off the marriage arranged between him and a well-known lady, he retired to an estate in the country, where he lived in hermit fashion till the end of his days.

Equally dramatic was another secret disclosed by a will. A West-countryman was struck by the similarity of the circumstances of the death of a local merchant and those of the death of a landed proprietor. It was reported in the town that the merchant, while on a visit to the place where the landed proprietor had an estate, had died suddenly in exactly the same way as that man. Later, moreover, he was given a public funeral, whereas nothing was said as to when or where the merchant was buried.

The West-countryman's curiosity was aroused, and he took the first opportunity of calling at Somerset House and inspecting the landed proprietor's will, which showed that he had been a double personality. For more than twenty years, in fact, he had maintained two establishments, and been landowner and merchant in turn without arousing suspicion among his friends.

No less strangely was the curtain drawn from another drama of real life. A wealthy manufacturer, on his death, left his legal wife an annuity of £600 and the rest of his estate, valued at about £40,000, to the woman who for many years had passed as his wife, whose bequest was made in her maiden name.

This practically rave away a secret that had been carefully guarded; but the children without a name continued in ignorance of their true status.

When, however, their mother died, she left a will in which she disclosed everything, thereby vindicating the true wife, whom many people had regarded since her husband's death as an impostor.

One of the most curious disclosures of a double life was made in the will of a well-to-do man who some years ago was well known in the City of London. For an unknown reason he liked playing the part of waiter out of business hours, and for a long period he was one of the institutions at a certain restaurant. When he died he made open confession in his will of this foible.

The extraordinary will of a chartered accountant who, after living on threepence a day, died and left unsuspected wealth amounting to more than £78,000, came before the Chancery Court in Manchester recently. According to the form of the will the Public Trustee has to appoint six trustees whose names are either Sharples or Hesmondhalgh, and these trustees must decide who is entitled to the estate. All claimants must be more than sixty years old, and their total income must not be more than £40 a year. Their surnames must be either Sharples or Hesmondhalgh.

Movies Aid the Styles.

A prominent designer and importer of women's gowns has stated that the films have had an important effect on the demand for certain styles, particularly gowns of simple classic lines and "intriguing fabrics." A druggist reports that the sale of cosmetics has increased 25 per cent since the movies became popular.

Worth-While Invitation.

An invitation to a wedding in Cairo is an important event, because, instead of being asked for a ten-minute church ceremony of a brief reception, the invitation reads "for three days." There is feasting during all this time, and the house and street are liberally decorated with flags and lanterns.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Fleetest of Animals.

The National museum says that for short-distance running the cheeta is the fleetest of animals. This animal belongs to the cat family, and is long and slender of body. It is found in India and Africa and is trained to run down antelopes.

Ever Hear of Air Fishing?

An air fishing tribe of Igorots recently was discovered north of Manila by a hiking detachment of United States marines. They fly queer-looking kites, with baited hooks at the end of the tails every evening about dusk. They fish for bats in the air.

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"KULLARS" OF INDIA

STRANGEST OF MANY STRANGE CASTES.

These People Are Descendants of Men Who Made a Profession of Robbery — Government Is Trying to Educate Them.

One of the strangest of the many strange castes of India, and one which both the church and the Government are endeavoring to make good citizens of, is thus explained by Harold Cooper:

Imagine a group of one hundred villages with a population of 150,000 and every inhabitant by profession a —robber. Duplicate that over various parts of India — North, South, East, West—and you can obtain some idea of one of the problems facing the Christian missionary.

The name given to the robber caste men is "Kullars," and these Kullars present a problem for the British Government.

These people have inherited their profession. They are descendants of men similar to those who robbed the traveler on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho spoken of in the parable of the Good Samaritan.

It is sometimes difficult to make some of these Kullars realise that this profession is not as honorable, as that of the village blacksmith or the village god maker. His father and grandfather have robbed; why should he not do the same? Isn't it the custom in India for the son to follow the profession of his father? Thus he starts in the early evening and at night he greases his almost naked body and goes forth with his companions on mischief bent.

His ways are simple. Here is a widow reputed to have some gold ornaments. The Kullars break a hole in the mud wall of the house and after entering they terrorize the inmates and steal whatever may be of value. Even missionaries are not free from these marauders.

There is a story told of a touring missionary in South India who was visiting a village congregation. During the night his clothes were stolen by these Kullars and the following day he was compelled to preach in his pyjamas.

Quite recently, writes Mr. Cooper, I visited a village in the Madura District of South India near Usilampatty, and saw a dismembered god, a ruined temple and a shattered idol. Around this strange sight on every side were mountains rising abruptly from the plains of Southern India and standing like Gibraltars guarding the entrance to the plains beyond. Some Hindu devotee had built this wayside shrine but now all was dilapidated. Fallen pillars lay around on every side. Others were leaning over waiting for the coming crash. There was one sign of life around the temple—Inside were blind bats which resented the steps of the intruder. Can you imagine the scene

Let us look at this disgraced god. "The heathen in his blindness bows down to wood and stone," but this was neither wood nor stone—just common country bricks of poor quality built up with mud and lime. Broken bricks lay all around. The idol itself was a hideous monstrosity full twelve feet high but minus legs and minus arms — yes, and minus eyes to see and ears to hear, and above all minus the power to redeem the poor Hindus.

The Government of India is trying to meet the situation created by these robber castes. One order of Government commanded each Kullar to report to the nearest police headquarters where his thumb print was taken. As a result the police can easily detect the criminal in the case of a robbery where thumb prints are left. Another order is that each robber must report to police headquarters twice daily. By this means the police are able to discover those who are absent from each village and in this way robberies are prevented.

The best plan, however, is the one the law known as the "Criminal Tribes' Settlement Act." Under this law these robbers are given the opportunity of starting life anew as farmers. The Government provides the land and the seed for cultivation, and also makes the necessary advancements. Missionaries are then asked to take charge of the settlement and to open an elementary school. The plan illustrates the confidence which the Government of India has in missionary co-operation for the uplifting of these robber people.

A Delicate Instrument.

The radiometer is so sensitive that the ray of a candle situated 7,000 feet away and focused upon it is sufficient to turn its vanes through several hundred scale divisions. Even the face of an observer, when placed in the position previously occupied by the candle, will produce a deflection of twenty-five scale divisions.

It has been suggested by a humorist that with this instrument one might almost note the approach of a friend, while still some miles distant, merely by observing the countenance. It might even detect the sun in an English summer.

Old Kew Time.

Kew Observatory was built in 1769 to enable George III. to watch the transit of Venus, and until Greenwich mean time was adopted in London the Kew meridian was the deciding factor for time in that city.

The tradition of "Kew time" lingered long, and the old clock at the Horse Guards, Whitehall, regulated from Kew, was for nearly a century considered the only reliable timepiece in London.

Insects That Have Short Life.

There are many eggs of small insects that are hatching all the time. The ray of sunshine, falling weakly upon the side of a tree or upon an old log, will hatch out many of these eggs, and the little creatures wobble through the frozen air for a few minutes before perishing. Possibly it is a tragedy with them when they are brought into the world too soon. At any rate they do not flourish; they do not mate and propagate their kind when hatched out in winter.

Quality

The most urgent requirement in Canada's Agricultural Products

CANADA produces every year large quantities of wheat, oats, barley, butter, cheese, bacon, beef, eggs, apples, potatoes, grass seed and clover seed that she cannot consume. Her natural outlet for these products is, of course, Great Britain—the one great consuming country of the world with an open market.

Unfortunately, nearly every other country with any surplus of food products seems to want to send its surplus to this same market.

The keenness of the competition on this, our only market, and the energy and resourcefulness of our competitors began to impress themselves upon the Department of Agriculture some time ago, but it is only within very recent years that the real and only way to grapple with this problem has been discovered, or at least put into effect. This Department now believes, as do also most of the farmers of this country, that the "grading" of our agricultural products is the policy and practice that is seeing us through the struggle and will assure us of our rightful place on the British market.

"Grading" means the classifying of products, whether they be hogs, butter, cheese, eggs or anything else, into what might be called in a general way "BEST", "GOOD", "FAIR" and "POOR" classes.

These exact words are not used in describing the grades, but that is what is meant. The purpose served in grading is threefold—

(1) Educational. When the producer sees the relative quality of his product he is spurred on to maintain that quality if it is the "best" or to improve the quality where necessary.

(2) Fair Play. When products are not graded the inferior article for various reasons often brings as much as the superior article, and the credit and advantage of putting the superior product on the market is lost to the one who really deserves it.

(3) Facilitating Trade. The dealer learns to have confidence in the article he is buying and buys more freely, because it is guaranteed by grading, and gradually everybody gets to know what the "best" article really looks like or tastes like. In short, grading brings about standardization and ensures to the producer the best price.

Canada now grades her cereals, grass seeds, hay, potatoes, apples, eggs, butter, cheese, wool and bacon hogs. The results have been in every case beneficial and in some cases quite markedly so, even though the grading system has been in effect in some cases for only two or three years, thus:—

Cheese—Grading began April 1st, 1923. Canadian cheese the year before had fallen into such disfavour on the British market that New Zealand cheese was quite commonly preferred. Today Canadian cheese commands cents per pound higher than New Zealand.

Butter—Grading began same time as for cheese. The reputation of our butter was then indeed at low ebb. Canadian butter today, while not the best on the market, is rapidly improving in quality and gaining in reputation.

Hogs—Over two years ago the Department of Agriculture began to grade live hogs at the packing houses and stock yards. The 10% premium paid by the packers for "select" hogs as against " thick smooths" as classed by departmental graders has done wonders to improve the quality of our hogs and develop the bacon industry.

Best Canadian bacon, which ordinarily was quoted two years ago from 10 to 18 shillings a long hundredweight below Danish, has gradually grown in the estimation of the British wholesale buyer until it is now quoted at only from 1 or, less to at most 5 or 6 shillings per long hundredweight below the best Danish.

This improvement in price is, of course, due to quality and has come about very gradually, the spread narrowing down by a shilling or two a month until now it is not at all a rare occurrence to see best Canadian selling on a par with the Danish article.

Eggs—Canada was the first country to grade and standardize eggs. These grades and standards apply not only to export, inter-provincial and import shipments, but also to domestic trading.

The basis is interior quality, cleanness and weight.

Standardizing Canadian eggs has established confidence between producer and consumer and between exporter and British importer, and has resulted in a greatly-increased demand for the Canadian egg both at home and abroad.

Other products might be mentioned where grading has worked to the great advantage of the producer and to the advancement of Canadian agriculture.

Already Great Britain recognizes our store cattle, wheat, cheese, eggs, apples and oats as the best she can buy.

It is for us to so improve our other products, particularly our butter and bacon, as to bring them also into this list of "the best on the British market" and consequently the highest priced.

Grading enabled us to do this for cheese, wheat, eggs and apples.

Grading is helping us to do it for butter and bacon.

Quality Counts

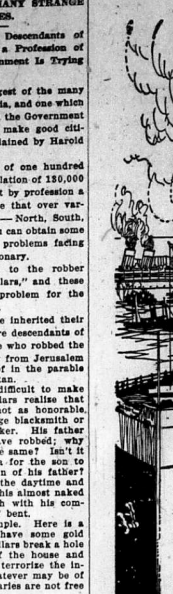
Quality is thus the first objective for the Canadian export trade, and, then steadily, regular supply. It is along these lines that the Department of Agriculture is working by educational methods, and the result of this policy is seen in the growing volume of Canada's agricultural exports. Look at these figures :—

Canada's Principal Exports of Farm Products

	1924-25	1924-25
Wheat (bus.)	129,216,767	191,764,537
Flour (bbls.)	6,017,032	11,029,227
Bacon and Hams (cwt.)	962,338	1,206,721
Beef Cattle	296,511	518,084
Butter (lbs.)	9,739,414	24,502,981
Cheese (cwt.)	1,366,290	1,269,632
Apples (bbls.)	1,358,490	1,906,237
Oats (bus.)	14,321,048	32,775,761
Barley (bus.)	4,562,653	22,620,454
Rye (bus.)	3,201,430	7,524,896
Bran Shorts and Middlings (cwt.)	819,781	8,667,038
Oatmeal and Rolled Oats (cwt.)	397,266	830,046
Clover seeds (bus.)	276,254	417,907
Tobacco (lbs.)	200,153	3,531,422
Cream (gals.)	1,279,106	2,384,186
Flax Seed (bus.)	1,845,991	3,030,105

For further information and publications write DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, OTTAWA

501



WHERE LIFE IS NEVER DULL.

How Life Is Lived In the South Sea Isles.

Admiral Sir Guy Gaunt, M.P., contributes some interesting stories of how life is lived in the South Sea Isles.

Once I led a party of armed natives, he says, through every country We heard our foe coming at us in numbers, so decided to ambush them. On the way up we had passed a German's deserted house, and the natives had helped themselves. One of them had found a prize—a pair of corsets, made for a stout woman. While we were waiting in the grass his friends rolled the—er—garment round his head and shoulders, and pulled it tight.

A rifle went off—we all sprang to arms; my unfortunate native, with his arms laced high above his head, sprang up with the rest of us. The hostile natives looked, thought he was a devil, turned tail and bolted!

In Samoa there are some charming customs. For instance, the prettiest girl in the village becomes "headgirl," and acts as official hostess when occasion arises. She is not, need I say, chosen by the other girls, but by the chiefs.

This girl, or taupo, also acts as vivandiere to the village troops. She behaves most gallantly under fire, bringing up water and cocoanuts without worrying about the fighting.

Our chaplain took a great interest in inducing the native women to wear civilised dress. They must, I think, have admired his efforts. I remember seeing a young girl standing on a rock, pleased as Punch, solely attired in—the chaplain's waistcoat!

The clothing question, as a matter of fact, has a serious side to it. The natives are taught to wear clothes, and forget their habit of oiling their bodies. Then the clothes run out, or are not renewed, and the unhappy natives catch pneumonia and die.

A young lieutenant of ours has reason to remember one of the islands. Our sailing directions stated that lots of fowl had gone wild there. We dropped anchor overnight, and early in the morning this officer landed, with a gun. He returned with a terrific bag and wonderful tales of the plentiful game.

Half an hour later an infuriated chief was paddled to us, and he told us that all the domestic fowl of the village had been shot!

It cost our friend about ten months' pay to buy him off. He sold them back to our mess man, but not at the purchase price!

We were taking over a German coaling station on Tongatabu. I was navigator, and only had a sextant. The native surveyor, in spruce white drill, had theodolites and all kinds of instruments and a staff of assistants. I tried to get him to survey first, but he refused. So I did my best with my limited appliances. Then he fixed up his theodolite, took a squint, and said, "Your angles are right."

Wanting to learn all about it, I tried to look through his theodolite, but could see nothing. The reason I soon found—the cap was not off the telescope! The nigger never knew it. On the way up we had passed a German's deserted house, and the natives had helped themselves. One of them had found a prize—a pair of corsets, made for a stout woman. While we were waiting in the grass his friends rolled the—er—garment round his head and shoulders, and pulled it tight.

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Ahead of Engagements.

Mary, who is the baby sister of girls in college, looks forward with delight to their week-end visits home and devotes herself entirely to them at such times. Recently, her sister noticed that as Mary knelt to say her little prayer she hurried through it, then began again and so on until she had repeated it almost breathlessly four times. Finally, she arose and exclaimed: "Now, I am prayed up for four nights and we can visit."

New York's Indian Reservations.

There are Indian reservations at Erie, Cattaraugus county; Oneida reservation at Oneida; Onondaga reservation, Onondaga county; St. Regis reservation, Franklin county; Shinnecock reservation, Southampton, L. I.; Tonawanda reservation in counties of Erie and Genesee, and the Tuscaroras reservation in Niagara county. Some of these reservations are quite large, running up to 7,300 acres. They are open to visitors almost any time.

Preventive for Cold Feet.

A recent patent covers a shoe to cure cold feet, a heated plate being inserted and the heat being retained by the close-fitting construction of the shoe ankle.

Widows Must Not Remarry.

In Korea widows never remarry. Even though they have been married only a month they must not take a second husband.

Mahogany Trees.

Mahogany trees do not grow in clusters, but are found scattered through the forests and hidden in dense undergrowths.

Bluegeens for Blockheads.

A word to the wise—a club to the otherwise.—Boston Transcript.

Chinese Wheelbarrows.

Probably more freight and more passengers are transported in China by the wheelbarrow than by any other land method. The wheelbarrow there used differs from that used by us, in the fact that the wheel is set in the center, and thus supports practically the entire load, while the handles are supported in part by a strap or rope over the shoulders of the man who operates it. As a result, the wheelbarrow coolie in China will transport nearly a half-ton on his vehicle.

Sling Gives Relief.

Great relief from pain in neuritis of the arm has been gained from the use of a sling described by Dr. R. T. Williamson in the British Medical Journal. The sling passes over the shoulder of the unaffected arm and under the elbow of the painful arm in such a way that it slightly raises it. This, by raising the shoulder and collar bone, takes off the pressure upon the nerve roots and prevents the weight of the arm from dragging on these nerves.

Whales That Walked.

Whales used to walk. That is the statement of Prof. d'Arcy Thompson, authority on fishes of the sea, in a lecture on that subject at the Royal Institution, London. He said the whale originally had four feet or fins, but that the two hind ones had simply dwindled away. In bygone ages ancestors of the present family of whales walked about much as seals do.

Depends on Point of View.

We can see in the puddle either the mud or the reflection of the blue sky; just as we choose.—Lucy Fitch Perkins.

Birds Must Sing Sweetly.

In linnet-singing contests marks are scored against birds introducing "rough song" notes into "pleasant song" and vice versa.

Jamaica Grows Green Roses.

In some parts of Jamaica it is not unusual to see green roses.

Better Than No Bath.

Bathing in the snow is a common custom in Russia.

First Real Fire Engine.

The first successful fire engine was built by Moses Latta of Cincinnati.

Man's First and Last Things.

One of the first things a child wants to do is to get its hands on a lead pencil and make some zigzag marks on a sheet of paper which it fondly tells its happy mother is a letter to daddy. About the last thing an old man thinks of doing is to get an old stump of a lead pencil and trembling-ly write notes for his lawyer, indicating to whom he wants to will his property.

Undeterred by Physical Ills.

Elizabeth Barrett, before she married Browning, spent long years on her couch. At the age of fifteen she met with an injury to her spine, which kept her in a recumbent position for several years, and from the effects of which she never recovered. It was during these years that she wrote those sonnets which are her greatest claim to immortality.

Siamese Superstition.

At the birth of a child in Siam, a cord that has been blessed by the priests is tied around the outside of the house, and three balls of rice are thrown in "lucky directions" by three old women who are always present at such a time and whose business it is to solicit for the little one the patronage and protection of sundry guardian angels.

First Motion Picture.

"Miss Jerry," the first motion picture, was produced in October, 1894. Alexander Black was the author, scenario writer, director, camera, man and title writer of the picture. At that time only five stereoptican slides a second could be shown, but 16 pictures are now flashed on the screen per second.

Singular Illness.

"Sid—One of our operators is quite hoarse. The doctor tells me," she confided, 'that my larynx are affected —whatever they are.' We told her this was a singular affection, but unless given prompt attention might become pternal."—Correspondent of the Chicago Tribune.

Caught In His Own Trap.

The magazine writer who propounded a series of questions headed "What do you know?" answered one of them by saying that "Sho Stoops to Conquer" was written by Sheridan. What do you know—about that?—Boston Transcript.

WILSON'S - HARDWARE

SEE THE

Companion Range

A recognized Leader in Quebec Cooking Stoves

—also—

Quebec Heaters

Oblong and Round insures

Maximum of Heat
Minimum of Fuel

D. B. WILSON

'Phone 138.

Insurance !

Protects you from loss by fire at a small expense.

We have been in the insurance business for years and can give you good service.

Agents for all classes of Insurance,

Consult

HARSHAW & SON

Fire, Life, Accident and Auto Insurance

NAPANEE, ONT.

INSURANCE

For Fire Insurance try ALFRED McCUTCHEON, Roblin.

A number of companies to choose from.

Office :

Residence, Roblin, Main Street. 27-tf

F. C. MARTIN & SON

FUNERAL DIRECTORS AND UNDERTAKERS

Parlors and Office :

Dundas St., Napanee

We carry a complete line of Tubes, Batteries, Phones, etc., all the time.

1 2-tube Deforest Crosley at a bargain.

A motor ambulance has been purchased and is available when required, day or night.

Office Telephone No. 74.
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Successors to Hambly & Ming. 24-6m

M. MAKER

Is still in Business

All goods are being offered at Factory Prices or less

We can save you from 20% to 30%

We are giving Free with each purchase amounting to $5.00, a Broom, value 50c.

Maxwell Car in good condition and running order, and Baby Carriage and Baby Walker for sale cheap.

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AND SAVE MONEY !

VanLuven

Buy Your Coal NOW

HEAT FOLKS

PUT the Heat Folks to work and dismiss winter worries. Your wisdom will be proved in the warmth of your home. Every lump of this coal is a treasure of cheer. Comfort abounds when the Heat Folks are near. Lift the veil of cold and discomfort by using this simon-pure coal. It costs no more.

Call the *HEAT FOLKS* for good, clean coal

VanLuven

Phone 92 Napanee

Vine's Electric Shop

MARKET SQUARE - Napanee
'Phone 367

RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT

FOR 1925

We are pleased to announce that we can supply you with the Radiola Radio sets, from $35.00 up to $475.00. These sets are manufactured and guaranteed by the Canadian General Electric and the Canadian Westinghouse Co.

We carry a complete line of Radiola Accessories.

Vine's Electric Shop

Market Square. - 'Phone 367
Residence Phone 112-F.

Shur-on Glasses

Learn the Facts about your

Eyes

Consult

DR. L. LEWIS

Eyesight Specialist

Dundas Street, Napanee

Keep An Eye On Your Eyes

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

Prosperity Follows the Dairy Cow

AGRICULTURAL surveys prove that the farmer who banks a monthly milk or cream check soon becomes independent of financial worries. The dairy cow—the milk cheque—the bank account form an indestructible chain which defies "hard times" and business depressions. Since 1873 the Standard Bank of Canada has catered to the needs of the dairy farmer, rendering efficient service to his business.

BANKING FIFTY YEARS

THE STANDARD BANK OF CANADA

NAPANEE BRANCH—H. R. McHoull, *Manager*

Branches also at Belleville, Camden East, Deseronto, Newburgh, Marlbank, Tamworth

TRINITY UNITED CHURCH

Rev. W. R. Tanton, Pastor.

10.00 a.m.—Class meeting.
10.30—Morning Service.
11.45 Church School and Bible Classes.
7.00 p.m.—Public Worship.
Monday, 7.30—Church School and Young People's Section.
Wednesday, 7.45 mid-week session of the Church School. (Adult Section).

Barber Shop Change.

Mr. Clarence Vine has purchased the Loudell Bros. Barber Shop and will be pleased to see all his old friends at his new place of business. 38-c

Peat Fuel Arrives.

Gleeson is distributing a car of Peat from the plant at Alfred, Ont. It is excellent fuel for moderate weather and saves the hard coal for hard weather. Try some of Ontario's fuel. 45-3

Anniversary Services.

At Empey Hill Church on Sunday, Oct. 11th. Special services morning and evening. POW-WOW SUPPER on Monday evening, Oct. 12th. Good programme, including Miss Tuite, elocutionist, Belleville, and plenty to eat. Supper served 6 to 8 p.m. Tickets 50 cents.

Grand Bazaar and Drawing.

Under the auspices of the Church of the Annunciation, Enterprise, Ont., (Chippewa) Oct. 7th and 8th, 1925. Chicken supper second night. Orchestra both nights. Fancy work, ice cream, soft drink and candy booths, country store, etc. Come early, we welcome you.

L. A. Convention.

Quite a delegation from town attended the Annual District Convention of the Ladies' Aid Society which was held in the United Church, Adolphustown, on Thursday, and report a very successful meeting, delegates being present from all over the Napanee district. The ladies were most hospitably entertained, the Ladies Aid of Adolphustown tendering the delegates a sumptuous dinner.

Children's Photographs.

You should have a permanent record of the ever changing expressions of child-life — have their pictures made more often. Preserve the little smiles they have for you now—next year they may have grown out of them, anyway they will be different. Make an appointment to-day, for either in your own home, or at my studio. I make a specialty of child-photography.

BERTRAM F. HAWLEY.

Residence—Studio,
Dundas Street, West. 45-tf

The Late Sidney Pringle.

A very sad death occurred at Selby, Ontario, when Sidney Pringle passed away Sunday evening. Although the deceased had been ill for several weeks, his death came as a shock to the whole community. The late Mr. Pringle had resided in Richmond nearly all the fifty-nine years of his life. He was a member of the United Church of Canada. Besides his wife, who has been ill since early spring, he leaves four children to mourn the loss of a devoted husband and father, Jennie and Charles at home, Mrs. Jas. A. Emerson, Morven, and Mrs. W. H. Bell, Empey Hill. The funeral service was held Tuesday afternoon from the United Church, Selby, and was conducted by Rev. Jas. Bateman and his former pastor, Rev. T. H. P. Anderson. A large number of friends were present to pay their last tribute to one who was liked and respected by all. The interment took place at Riverview cemetery, Napanee.

Free Booklet on Soap Making.

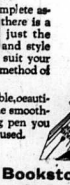
In the old pioneer days the thrifty housewives used to make their own soap as a regular part of their household duties. It used to be quite a laborious undertaking because they first had to make a lye from wood ashes. But nowadays it's different. Hundreds of Canadian housewives are still making their own soap, but they are not bothering with wood ashes. They get their lye for a few cents at the grocery store, and the rest is easy. The manufacturers of Gillett's Flake Lye have prepared a little booklet which gives complete directions for home soapmaking, using such materials as tallow, bacon-rind, bones, etc., that too often are thrown into the garbage can. The beauty of it is that there is practically no labor about the business, and, if directions are followed, success is as certain as sunrise. This seems like a good way to save money, to say nothing of creating that satisfied feeling always results from the contemplation of a really good and useful article which you have made yourself. Our readers would do well advised to write E. W. Gillett Co., Ltd., Cor. Fraser Avenue and Liberty St., Toronto 2, asking for a copy of their Lye booklet.

A Pen to Suit Every Hand

Let us show you the Wahl Pen in the new gold or silver construction.

In our complete assortment there is a model of just the right size and style of nib to suit your hand and method of writing.

Unbreakable, beautiful, and the smoothest writing pen you have ever used.



Paul's Bookstore
Napanee, Ont.

CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER

(Presbyterian)
DESERONTO, ONT.
Minister :
Rev. H. G. Richardson, B.A.

Hours of Sunday services—11 a.m. and 7 p.m.
Seats free.
All are cordially invited.

S. MARY MAGDALENE CHURCH

Services of S. Mary Magdalene Church :

Rev. J. H. H. Coleman, M. A., Vicar.

8.00—Holy Communion.
10.30—Morning Prayer.
12.00—Sunday School.
7.00—Evening prayer.

Rev. W. E. Kidd, M.A., will conduct the services.

BAY CIRCUIT
Rev. R. J. Merriam, Pastor

Hay Bay Church : Sunday School 10.30 a.m. ; Public service 11 a.m. ; Women's Missionary Convention Thursday 9.30 a.m. till 5 p.m.

Bethany Church : Sunday School 1.30 p.m. ; Public Worship 2.30 p.m.

Anderson Church : Sunday School 10.30 a.m. ; Public Worship 7.30 p.m.

Cheese Board

At the Napanee Board on Saturday 1323 colored and 173 white cheese were offered. All were sold at 24 5-16 cents, the highest price of the season.

Napanee Women's Institute.

The October meeting of the above society will be held on Tuesday, the thirteenth inst., at 2.30 p.m., in the Agricultural Office. The feature of the afternoon will be an address on Travellers' Aid Work.

The Market Grocery.

Fresh pure lines of groceries. The finest quality English peels, raisins, currants, navel oranges. Royal Household flour, Ogilvies rolled oats, corn meal and wheat granules. Ogilvies name means quality. The highest standard in teas and coffee always in stock. Try this store with your order.

THOMPSON BROS.

RICHMOND MINUTES

Selby, Oct. 5th, 1925.

Council met in the Town Hall, Selby. The members were all present, the Reeve presiding.

The minutes of last session were read and adopted.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by Milford Dupre, that John McFarlane's Pay Sheet No. 6, amounting to 8638.15, be paid and cheques issued to various men on pay sheet. Carried.

Moved by M. H. Sexsmith, seconded by C. Hartin, that Fred P. Smith be paid the sum of $6.75 bonus on 27 rods wire fence from Belleville road north. Carried.

Moved by E. A. McQuaig, seconded by M. H. Sexsmith, that N. Hartin receive $5.00 aid for October. Carried.

Council adjourned to meet on Monday, Nov. 2nd, 1925.

H. A. WOOD, Clerk.

MARLBANK.

Harvesting and threshing are about over and potato digging has started. The potatoes around here are a very poor crop.

Owing to the cold weather, the people who were camping at Stoco Lake have returned home.

Rev. and Mrs. Thornby were recent callers here.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Kirkpatrick and family have returned home, after spending a week with his parents in Napanee.

Mr. W. Sudbrook, the Fuller agent, called around here on Saturday last delivering goods he had sold on a previous trip.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Godfrey and family have returned to their home in Rochester, N.Y., after visiting relatives here.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Purvis and Miss Grace Argyle have returned to Watertown, N.Y., after visiting their parents for two weeks.

Mrs. I. Yates, of Watertown, N.Y., spent a couple of days with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. I. Pringle.

Mr. Silas Henderson and Miss A. Denison drove to Napanee on Sat. 19th and were quietly married there by the Rev. Anderson. A reception was given for them at her home on Wednesday evening last, and on Friday evening a large crowd gathered at his home and the beautiful gifts they received showed how well the young couple are liked.

Mr. N. Henderson and Miss Bernice Young were married at Napanee on Wednesday, Sept. 23rd.

Mr. Erwin Wells had the misfortune to hurt his foot while working on the railroad.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Turkington, of Hartford, have returned home after spending a short time with friends around here.

Mr. James Carscallen had a chimney built on his home last week, which improves the look of it.

Mr. and Mrs. B. Mason and family, of Belleville, spent Sunday, Sept. 20th, with Mrs. A. Mason here.

Why They Get Nowhere.

Plenty of people would be glad to start a good movement if it could be done by stepping on a starter, but they just simply won't get out and crank.

Bird Grammar.

From an examination paper—Eke (interjection), cry given by a young penguin on being frightened.—Boston Transcript.

In the Ink Pot.

An old steel pen, if kept in your ink pot to absorb the acid, will make its pens in daily use work better.

A "Want Adv." in the columns of The Express brings results.

GRACE UNITED CHURCH

A. J. TERRILL, B.A., B.D., Pastor.

Sunday, 9.30—Class meeting.
10.30—Morning worship.
7.00—Evening worship.
Monday, 8.00 p.m.—Young People's League.
Wednesday, 7.45—Prayer and praise.
Anniversary dates are changed from Oct. 25 and 26, to Oct. 18th, and 19th.

FIELD DAY AT ODESSA

The Odessa Public School held its first annual sports day on Wednesday. The weather was very favorable and although the spectators were few in the forenoon, a good crowd gathered for the afternoon events. The events were as follows :

Sr. girls, 12 and over, Rita Hagerman.

Girls under 12, Bessie Cooper.

Jr., 8 year, Lewis Babcock.

9 year, Charlie Henderson.

10 year and over, Hilda Montgomery.

Seventy-five yard dash, Sr. boys under 12—Harley Powley.

Hundred yard dash, sr. girls—V. Montgomery.

Hundred and fifty yard dash, sr. boys over 12—Ernest Smeathers.

Running broad jump, sr. girls—Rita Hagerman, 11 ft. 1 in ; Sr. boys, Ernest Smeathers, 12 ft. 5 in. ; Jr. boys, Spencer Knowlton, 8 ft. 3 in.

Running high jump, sr. boys—E. Smeathers, 3 ft. 6 in. ; Sr. girls, D. McNeely, 3 ft. 4 in.

Standing broad jump, sr. girls—Smeathers, 5 ft. 9 in.

Vaulting, sr. boys—Roy Powley, 5 ft. 4 in.

Throwing basket ball, sr. girls—Thora Frink, 101 ft. ; Sr. boys, E. Smeathers, 154 ft.

Girls' walking race, Hazel Smeathers.

Sack race, sr. boys—E. Smeathers ; Jr. boys, Harry Biddy.

Three-legged race, sr. girls—Thora Frink and Rita Hagerman ; jr. girls, Hilda Montgomery and Marion Emmerson ; sr. boys, E. Smeathers and C. Montgomery ; Jr. boys, Roy Powley and Spencer Knowlton.

Obstacle race—Sr. girls, Thora Frink ; sr. boys, E. Smeathers ; Jr. girls, Dorothy Smith ; jr. boys, Russell Snider.

The teaching staff expressed their appreciation to those who assisted in organizing so successfully the Public Schools first sport day.

Piano Tuning.

Chas. Scarlett, piano tuner and repairer is here. Please leave orders with R. B. Allen, Harry VanLuven, or the Paisley House.

SPECIAL PRIZES AT ODESSA FAIR.

Pappas Bros., Kingston, for best leading carriage or Roadster Colt—A. V. Hagerman.

Geo. Switzer, Napanee, for best Colt on the ground—D. L. Boyce.

W. J. VanLuven, Napanee, for the best team of horses—D. B. Smith.

For the best herd of Milking Cattle—Edw. Thurlow, W. Radage & Son.

W. H. Daugherty, Odessa, for best Heifer Calf for 1925—Gladwin Clement.

Vessel Chemical Co., for the best calf raised on Vessel Calf Meal, 1925—Edw. Thurlow, W. Radage & Son.

For the best pen of sheep—J. McFarlane, R. J. McFarlane, W. Radage & Son.

Jas. S. Hoines, Odessa, for best Dressed Chicken—P. Maxwell.

Napanee Beaver, for best Sponge Cake—A. V. Hagerman.

Wilson's Clothing Store, Napanee, for best bushel of Oats—Rutledge Bros.

Graham Clothing Co., Napanee, for best half bushel of Buckwheat—Frank Smith.

The Royal Mail, Odessa, for best collection of Vegetables—H. E. Sutton.

Graham's Garage, Napanee, for best bushel potatoes—Oliver Henderson.

Paul Killorin, Napanee, for best dozen tomatoes—B. Smith.

Albert Smith, Napanee, for best peck of onions—G. L. Hicks.

R. A. Hamm, Odessa, for best 5-lb. pail of honey—Byron Jackson.

F. L. Hooper, Napanee, for best five sections of honey—Byron Jackson.

S. J. Sprogle, Odessa, for the best six pounds of Farmer's Butter—Geo. L. Bliss.

Boyle & Son, Napanee, for best 2 lbs. of butter—H. E. Sutton.

D. O. Frink, Odessa, for best loaf of Bread, baked with Five Crown Flour—B. Smith.

Scrimshaw & Son, Napanee, for best loaf of Bread baked from Royal Household Flour—D. B. Smith.

Napanee Express, for best half dozen buns—Chas. Amey.

M. Taylor, Napanee, for the best Dark Layer Cake—S. A. Denyes.

R. S. Kimmerly, Napanee, for the best dozen Buns made from Five Roses Flour—D. B. Smith.

E. T. Best, Kingston, for the best Apple Pie—A. E. Hill.

Campbell, Bros., Kingston, for the best half dozen home-made Fried Cake—Chas. Amey.

Haines' Shoe Store, Napanee, for the best loaf of Bread—Frank Smith.

Steacy & Steacy, Kingston, for the best collection of Lady's Fancy Work, Oliver Henderson.

Gilbard Retail Store, Napanee, for the best White Lawn Apron with crochet work—F. Smith.

Maple Hardware Co., Napanee, for best collection of Canned Fruit—E. S. Parrott.

The Robinson Co., Napanee, for the best collection of Pastry—F. Smith.

YOUNG WIFE AFRAID TO EAT ANYTHING

"I was afraid to eat because I always had stomach trouble afterwards. Since taking Adlerika I can eat and feel fine." (Signed) Mrs. A. Doward. ONE spoonful Adlerika removes GAS and often brings surprising relief to the stomach. Stops that full, bloated feeling. Removes old waste matter from intestines and makes you feel happy and hungry. Excellent for obstinate constipation. Wallace's Drug Store.

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THOSE who employ us have the assurance that they will receive the highest degree of service and satisfaction. We are equipped to handle a commission in a thorough manner. Our services are dependable and polite.

MASTERS & TIERNEY
MOTOR SALES INC.
FULL MOTOR EQUIPMENT
SALES AND SERVICE

On Friday afternoon, Mrs. W. Harold Herrington received for the first time since her marriage in her perfect little bungalow on Centre street, and crowds of visitors thronged the rooms with their dark walnut furniture, so exquisitely matched, their rich rugs and shaded lights and a fire burning in the deep fireplace. In the music room, the bride of a few weeks ago, received, wearing her lovely wedding gown of crepe satin and lace. With her was her mother, Mrs. A. H. Fair, gowned in black chiffon and chenille, and wearing a large black hat and a corsage bouquet of roses and violets, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. D'Arcy Sneath of Napanee, in a French frock of white lace with a touch of tangerine at the girdle and a small tangerine hat. The table in the dining room was most artistic. In the centre was a silver basket filled with roses and in slender silver vases, a single perfect blossom bloomed. Here Miss Helen Herrington, Napanee, who was maid of honor at her brother's wedding, poured coffee, and Miss Laura Kilborn and Miss Eileen Folger made tea. Miss Harriet Gardiner cut the ices, and the bridesmaids, Miss Marjorie Fair, Miss Grace Moores, Miss Isabel Minnes, in their charming bridesmaids' frocks of blue and silver or orchid and silver, had the strenuous task of ten assistants.—Kingston Whig.

WONDERLAND

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY

An unusual cast supports Ronald Colman and Blanche Sweet in their new film offering, "HIS SUPREME MOMENT."

Also a good Comedy.

FRIDAY and SATURDAY

Sid Jordan, leader of Tom Mix's famous band of cowboys, plays the part of the Sergeant of the Bow Street Runners in Mix presentation of the life of the dashing English stage robber, "DICK TURPIN."

And a good Fox comedy.

MONDAY and TUESDAY

Big double show, two big features and a special comedy.

A mysterious power, striking death to the birds and animals is loosed in the Colorado Grand Canyon country and strikes terror to the inhabitants. This is one of the thrilling incidents unfolded in "THE MYSTERY OF LOST RANCH," Pete Morrison's western thriller.

Admission 15 and 25 cents.

GEO. TUSTIN, Prop.

Napanee's Leading Theatre
The Home of Good Photo Plays.

"Then they that feared the Lord spake often one to another : and the Lord hearkened , and heard it and a book of remembrance was opened before Him, for them that feared the Lord and that thought upon His name. And they shall be mine, saith the Lord of hosts in that day when I make up my jewels and I will spare them as a man spareth his own son that serveth him. Then shall ye return and discern between the righteous and the wicked between him that serveth God and him that serveth Him not." Malachi 3-16, 17, 18.

When we cannot see the way,
Let us trust and still obey ;
He who bids us onward go,
Will not fail the way to show.

A BIBLE LOVER.

Preserving Time.

See the new all glass Victory jar.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

SEXSMITH'S

Political

MASS MEETINGS

Wednesday, October 7th
Hillier

Thursday, October 8th
Ladies Aid Hall, Cressy
8 o'clock

Friday, October 9th
Town Hall, Stella

Saturday, October 10th
Napanee Town Hall

SPEAKERS :

E. J. Sexsmith. Mrs. Powers, of Picton
Mrs. B. Denison

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STANDARD OF QUALITY FOR OVER 50 YEARS

MAKE BETTER HOME MADE BREAD

PRINCE OF THE PRIZE RING.

From Bank Clerk He Became the World's Champion.

When James J. Corbett won the boxing championship of the world by defeating John L. Sullivan, he celebrated his victory by drinking a glass of milk.

Around him champagne was flowing freely. Staid men were almost delirious with delight. Thousands wanted to hail the new champion and shake him by the hand. The police were powerless to keep the people back. Corbett himself had intended on this auspicious occasion to quaff a foaming beaker of the golden wine. But he chanced to catch sight of a young man with a glass of champagne in his hand. A long time before Corbett had seen that this young man of brilliant prospects had been going wrong. He now determined to do what he could to help him.

"Jim," said the young fellow, as the champion made his way to his side, "this will be the first drink I have had for two years." "Then don't have it, my lad," said Corbett. "Come with me and drink the same as I am going to drink." And he ordered two glasses of milk!

Corbett then went quietly to a post-office. His victory had brought him a fortune, and his pockets were bulging with money. He wired ten thousand dollars to his father, upon whose premises there had long been a mortgage.

Corbett thoroughly earned the title of "Gentleman Jim." Of Irish descent, with a nature brimming over with kindly sentimentality, he was originally a bank clerk, and his sensational victory over Sullivan, who boasted that he could beat any man in the world, was his greatest triumph. When he was training he would frequently eat two quarts of ice cream at a time—a proceeding his detractors thought would put any possibility of victory out of his grasp. They all proved wrong.

In his book, "The Roar of the Crowd," Corbett describes the last moments of that famous fight—

"Summoning all the reserve force I had left, I let my guns go, right and left, with all the dynamite nature had given me. Sullivan stood dazed and rocking. So I set myself for an instant, put just a little more in a right, and hit him alongside the jaw. He fell helpless on the ground. The referee, his seconds and mine, picked him up and put him in his corner; and the audience went wild.

"As Sullivan struck the floor, the few people who were for me jumped up and yelled, but the mass of that vast audience were still as death; just clenched their hands, hoping their champion would rise. When the last count ended and it was over beyond doubt, there came an uproar like Niagara tumbling over the cliffs, followed by the greatest shower you ever saw of hats, coats, canes, belts, flowers from buttonholes—I still have started a business with such an assorted stock.

"I should have been proud and dazed, but the only thing I could think of was Sullivan lying on the floor. It struck me as sad to see all these thousands who had given him such a wonderful ovation when he entered the ring turning it to me now that he was down and out."

Corbett refers with the deepest love and respect to three people—his mother, whom he idolized and with whom he delighted to waltz, his happy-go-lucky Irish father, who was always getting into scrapes, and his wife.

He met his wife whilst playing in the melodrama, "Gentleman Jack," at Kansas City. One afternoon he gave a box party to the beautiful Maxine Elliott, her sister, Gertrude, and James A. Herne, the old actor. Miss Elliott was a reigning beauty, but before the curtain went up another equally beautiful woman, with light hair, entered the opposite box, and the audience divided its attention. Corbett's attention, however, was not divided. It was rooted on the woman with the light hair. He met her subsequently at a local hotel, and in 1894 he married her. "And," declares Corbett, "I owe all my great happiness and success to her."

UKRANIAN IMPS AND GOBLINS.

Mischievous Doings of Goblins Have Come Down In Legend.

There is nothing that the Ukrainian loves better, says one who has lived in Southern Russia, than a practical joke.

So it is only natural that to the spirits who haunt the ovens, the chimneys, the rivers and the woods in the rural districts of the Ukraine should be attributed may antics. The peasants and children are firmly convinced that the bogy man or whatever it is that prowls around unseen will get the unsuspecting if they "don't watch out."

Since the eighth century the mischievous doings of these Ukraine goblins have come down in legend to succeeding generations—generations that have now produced a young artist, one Mykola Butovytsch, who has perpetuated these tormentors of his fathers in blocks of wood. The first copies of his quaint woodcuts have just reached and show the more famous of the elfish folk at their pranks.

There is Rusalka, the mermaid, who lives in the river. Young people who have a predilection for bathing at night are her particular victims. For Rusalka lures you to the water with her great beauty, embraces you and tickles you till you die. She is said to be responsible for the expression "tickled to death." Unhappy girls crossed in love sometimes seek the river and subsequently become, so runs the tale, mermaids like Rusalka.

Vidma is another disquieting lady who has a hand in many small domestic tragedies. When the milk sours or things break it is a sure sign that this old hag is somewhere about. But no self-respecting Ukrainian peasant would ever admit aloud that he suspected her. So the conviction that it is unwise to talk about one's bad luck has grown up among them. Like our own Hallow-een witches, Vidma bestrides the broomstick when she goes journeying.

Friendly spirits, too, there are, and Domovyk is conceded by his countrymen to be one of the friendliest. He is pictured in the typical costume of the Ukrainian peasant, embroidered shirt, broad trousers, wide belt, a long moustache and a sure light touch. But he is said to be a temperamental fellow and likely to play hob with those who forget to leave the best food out for him. When the milk is gone in the morning it is a sign that Domovyk has been around and that he was pleased with his repast. Nor should any fairy faith in this merry friend be shaken, even though the family cat licks her chops rather more contentedly than usual in the morning.

Then there is Mavka, who loves the woods. In the wood block reproduction of her she is on a high limb, bear with a rabbit in one hand and an owl in the other, for she is the little friend of all the forest animals. When the peasants walking in the woods hear a strange voice singing or a faraway silvery laugh, they know it is Mavka and some day they will meet her face to face.

Another witch of the woods is Chuhaister, middle-aged and tricky. High favorite with no one but the owl, whom she feeds and the squirrel, she takes his revenge by following close behind all those caught in the woods at night, sticking them with sharp spines and thrusting branches in their way to make them stumble.

Why Bread and Butter?

Until recently no one was able to say just why bread and butter are always associated as articles of our diet. It has now been shown that there is such a substance as an "anti-vitamin," or good property, which nullifies the influence of the bad property in bread and other cereals.

The new discovery shows, for example, why the people of the cold north eat blubber and animal oils, while people of the south use olive and vegetable oils. Animal oils, it has been found, have properties that are possessed by the sun's rays. In the Arctic regions sunlight is comparatively rare, and so fat is eaten in its place. Vegetable fats, on the other hand, do not contain this property.

Good Used Cars for Sale

Overland Touring. McLaughlin Touring

Both in as good shape as I know how

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Less than two thousand miles

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I want to sell these—Your present car as part payment. Reaconable terms for balance.

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Does not affect the Heart

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on package or on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Tablets of Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians over twenty-five years for

Colds — Headache
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Neuralgia — Pain, Pain

Each unbroken "Bayer" package contains proven directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Druggists also sell bottles of 24 and 100

Isle of Bird Skeletons.

The Pulo Tega Islands, in the China seas, are surrounded with spiky reefs of coral and clouds of spray, few boats have ventured to land there, but one or two sea captains have done so out of curiosity and afterward have marked it down on the chart as Bird Island, because the whole island is white with the skeletons of birds. A species of a rare tropical tree grows on the island and this tree at a certain time of the year bears seed vessels which form natural traps for birds or any small animals so unfortune as to come in contact with them. These seed vessels, which cover the branches of the tree, are full of small, sharp, curved hooks which not only have the power of tension after piercing the skin, but are also full of a resinous gum as adhesive as bird lime. The luckless bird alighting on the tree finds first the tips of the feathers fast and, struggling to release them, is gradually drawn closer and closer into the embrace of the vegetable monster until death puts an end to its suffering. Skeletons of sea birds as large as the albatross have been found beneath the trees or in their branches and a dead petrol was discovered in the snare. The tree is a variety of upas.

Undiscovered Treasure.

To world adventurers the following hidden treasures may prove a lure: Trinidad is believed to be "a mine of treasures." Much of the wealth of the richest of the South American cities was conveyed to that island by the sea rovers who plundered the mainland. In a great cavern in the cliffs on the Auckland Islands lies the General Grant, which was wrecked in 1866, with 50,000 ounces of gold on board. It is known that the hulk is still within the cave, but expeditions from Australia and New Zealand have been baffled by the undertow and the great combers. Somewhere in the East River, U.S.A., is £2,000,000 in gold. It has lain there since 1780, when the British frigate Huzzar, carrying money for the royal forces engaged in the American war, struck a rock opposite the upper end of Govern's Island and sank only a hundred yards from the shore. Lovers of romance, too, will find food for dreams in the thought that on the mainland of Panama is a great store of gold hidden by Sir Francis Drake after he had sacked the city of the same name. The treasure was never retrieved, and no one knows where to look for it.

Proof That Quality Counts.

Bischoff, the great Russian scientist and naturalist, once said "women are inferior to men because their brains are smaller and lighter." But when that man died his brain was weighed and found to be lighter than the average woman's. So it is not weight or size or sex, but quality, that makes superiority, as the presumptuous Bischoff proves.—Exchange.

Susan B. Anthony Once Fined.

Susan B. Anthony was the first American suffragist to be arrested for her principles. In order to test the Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments she cast ballots at the state and congressional elections at Rochester in 1872. She was indicted for illegal voting and a fine imposed. She defiantly refused to pay the fine, but was never jailed.

Bally Stupid Idea!

"To prevent the eyes from watering when peeling onions, let the tap drip on them," says an English paper. But fancy trying to peel onions with one's eyes under the tap.

A Lot of 'Em.

It's a queer world. If you don't think so try to count all the good friends who have been away on vacations that you haven't missed.

Specimens of Skeeters.

Specimens of all species of mosquitoes found in army camps will be displayed in the army medical museum at Washington, D. C.

—o—

Cement ! !

We are pleased to inform our friends and customers that we have just received a carload of cement and intend to carry it in future as a special line of our business. Your patronage will be appreciated.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

Here and There

The output of silver from Cobalt during July amounted to about 400,000 ounces, according to preliminary estimates. This had a value of less than $800,000, or at the rate of about $9,500,000 a year.

All attendance records for the Central Canada Exhibition were broken this year. There was a total attendance of 349,200, or 44,400 greater than the previous record of 307,000, made in 1922.

The first Italian ship to visit Vancouver in several years will be the steamer Piave II, of the Navigazione Libera Triestina, due here at the end of this month. This boat will inaugurate a new service between this port and points on the Mediterranean.

Production of paper by the Powell River Company, at Vancouver, will be increased 50 per cent by the completion of a $5,000,000 development programme, now under way, according to an announcement made by M. J. Scanlan, a director of the company. At present the plant is turning out about 75,000 tons a year.

Signs of returning prosperity to Canada are evidenced by the fact that more Canadians are registered in the Canadian Pacific Rocky Mountain resorts during the past week than at any time since the beginning of the year. These resorts, which are usually filled almost entirely by Americans, contain a guest list last week which is 50 per cent Canadian.

Production of gold in Ontario for the first six months of this year amounted to $14,506,219, as compared with $11,810,060 in the corresponding period of last year, according to a report issued by the Provincial Department of Mines. Silver production increased from $3,262,100 to $3,792,662. Total mineral production was $41,560,355, as compared with $37,997,776.

John Edwin Hoag and Frank S. Wilton, who travelled across the entire continent in a small motor-boat arrived recently in Montreal and moored their craft in the Canadian Pacific Pier No. 8 having come from Astoria, Oregon, via Columbia River, Celilo Falls, Fort Benton, the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers, the Chicago Drainage Canal and Lake Michigan since May, 20th. From Montreal they continued their journey to New York and returned to the States, via Canadian Pacific Railway to Vancouver and Seattle in order to see the country.

The groundwork for what promises to be a big industry is now being developed by the Singer Sewing Machine Company at Thurso, a point on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the north shore line to Ottawa. It is planned by the Singer Company to manufacture at Thurso all its woodwork required in the numerous plants in different parts of the world. Work on the new plant is being pushed with all possible speed and it is anticipated that shipments from Thurso will commence sometime early next year.

While the Canadian Railway Commission is besieged with all kinds of applications for reductions in Canadian freight rates, the Western group of railways in the United States is asking for a five per cent increase and the northwestern section of the group is asking more than that "as a measure of relief." Some of these roads are in the hands of the receivers. Yet these American railways already have higher rates than the Canadian roads, the freight revenues in the U.S.A. being 1.293 cents per ton mile on western lines as compared with 1.011 cents on all Canadian railways. The average American rate is 28 per cent above the average Canadian rate Owing to the low grain rates in Canada, the C.P.R. average rate is 1.011 per ton mile, so that the average rate on American western lines is more than 30 per cent above the average C.P.R. rate.

Just So.

Save daylight as we may, night always arrives in dew time.—Boston Transcript.

"Number, Please."

"I lisped in numbers, for the number came," said Alexander Pope. But that was before the era of the telephone.—Birmingham News.

Some Wall Paper History.

The history of wall paper goes back quite a distance in the past for we find Henry IV. of France granting a charter to a guild of paper hangings as early as 1589, and going by the precedents established in the case of other guilds, such as the great Cabinet Makers' Company, the industry must have been in existence for some time before it was, so to speak, incorporated by the enlightened French monarch. The original example is in the Cabinet de Sulivat the Arsenal in Paris and dates from the first decade of the seventeenth century. In the seventeenth century Chinese paper imported by the East India Company had an extensive vogue, but paper made at Frankfort and Worms in Germany ran it a close race for popularity. Wall paper was a logical development from tapestry and embossed leather wall hangings, though the intermediary stage of painted and hand-printed canvas cloths made in imitation of the richer materials.

BABY'S OWN SOAP

Enjoyed by the guests of Canada

ROYALTY'S HOME.

Buckingham Palace Has a Somewhat Varied History.

It was in 1825 that building operations were commenced to convert Buckingham House into a home "fit for a king."

The site has a somewhat varied history and is ultimately connected with an industry which has been well in the limelight of late—silk. In the reign of James I., where Buckingham Palace now stands were the Mulberry Gardens, which had been laid out to provide raw material for English silk manufacturers. The experiment failed, however, and the gardens were converted into a pleasure resort—a sort of seventeenth century Wembley on a small scale.

Later, Arlington House was built on the site of the gardens, and then, in its turn, gave way to Buckingham House, erected by the Duke of Buckingham in 1703. It was this house which was rebuilt, one hundred years ago, to make the palace we now know.

The rebuilding, which cost about £500,000, was commenced under George IV., but not finished until Queen Victoria's reign that the new palace was occupied by royalty.

It was this circumstance which inspired Mark Twain, perhaps for the first and only time in its career, to a conundrum. "Why is Buckingham Palace the cheapest ever built?" asked the grave and usually grave newspaper; and replied: "Because it was built for one sovereign and furnished for another."

At the beginning of its career as a royal residence, Buckingham Palace was by no means so well organized as it is to-day. Division of labor, for instance, was carried altogether too great extremes. It was the duty of the Lord Steward's department to lay the fires, but they could only be lit by the Lord Chamberlain's department. Then dishes from the royal kitchens had to be carried through endless corridors before they were served, so that they rarely arrived at table in perfect condition.

Most startling of all, it seemed possible for anyone to enter the palace. Shortly after Queen Victoria's marriage, a great sensation was caused by a boy named Jones, who claimed to have gained access to the private apartments of the palace, and to have overheard conversations between the Queen and the Prince Consort.

Buckingham Palace has been the scene of many magnificent Court functions, and is also intimately associated with the family life of our royal family. Most of Queen Victoria's children were born there, and it was in the palace that King Edward died.

Racing the Train.

An exciting contest took place recently between a motor-cyclist and an express train along the five hundred miles between Sydney and Brisbane. The motor-cyclist won, reaching his destination thirty minutes before the express.

In another remarkable race in Australia, a kangaroo raced a train. The animal was grazing on the embankment as the train came along. Suddenly the kangaroo bounded forward and kept pace with the train for three miles.

The most grotesque railway races have been on occasions when guards have had to race their own trains. One man gave the "right away" signal and then found that the train gathered speed so quickly that he was unable to board his van. His absence was not discovered until the next station was reached. After some minutes the guard was seen in the distance sprinting along after the train. He lost the race by only eleven minutes.

Another guard had to race his train for a similar reason. When he jumped on to the footboard he was unable to open the van door and was obliged to jump off again to save himself from being crushed by the side of a bridge. After travelling four miles his absence was discovered and the train was stopped. The guard quickly appeared on the scene, however, having jumped on a motor-cycle and given chase.

After Thirty-Four Years.

A Bath man has just received dividend checks from some shares of a silver mine which he bought 34 years ago and had forgotten all about. A friend who remembered the purchase told him of a notice in some paper that the mine was about to pay its first dividend and he began to cut coupons. —Grit.

"Life-Plant."

There is a creeping moss found in Jamaica called the "life-plant." It is believed to be indestructible by any means except immersion in boiling water or the application of a red-hot iron. It may be cut up and divided in any manner, and the smallest shreds will throw out roots, grow and bud.

Were Built to Endure.

The Egyptian engineer who built the famous water works at Aden constructed the masonry so well that the services of a plumber never have been required. These water works were built 3,000 years before the Christian era and are the most celebrated and antique in the world.

"Highgate."

The word "Highgate" is derived from a gate erected over 400 years ago to receive tolls for the bishop of London. At one time all travelers who turned at Highgate taverns were required to take an oath never to eat brown bread while they could get white.

Came Across Continent in Motor Boat

Completing all but the last lap of their trip from Los Angeles to New York—across the whole continent—in an eighteen foot long motor boat, two Americans, John Edwin Hoag and Frank S. Wilton, not to mention Spy-Wapato, their dog, arrived recently in Montreal and stayed for a day or two before proceeding to New York.

The entire distance was covered by water with the exception of one portage of 400 miles from Celilo Falls, Washington to Fort Benton, Montana. Their boat the "Transcontinental" is an 18-foot craft, 5 feet abeam, and powered with two four horse power Evinrude outboard motors. They left Astoria, Oregon, May 20, after having their boat shipped up the coast from Los Angeles. The route was via the Columbia River from its mouth to Celilo Falls where the boat was loaded into a box car and sent on 400 miles to Fort Benton where the journey was resumed down the Missouri River for 2,280 miles into the Mississippi to St. Louis, then up the Mississippi to the Illinois River as far as Ottawa, Illinois; through the Illinois and Michigan Canal to Joliet, Illinois, and through the Chicago Drainage Canal into Lake Michigan. From here the voyage was plain sailing to Montreal, where they landed at the Canadian Pacific Pier No. 8, having moored their boat alongside the Empress.

Messrs. Hoag and Wilton followed in reverse direction the course of the early explorers, Columbus, Hendryk Hudson, Champlain, Cartier and La Salle. Their mishaps commenced early when, in the Columbia River they ran afoul of a sunken log which tore the stern out of their boat. After this misadventure, which they finally weathered safely, they had comparatively no bad luck, except for the tornadoes, heavy storms and risky runs down little-known rapids, which might naturally be expected.

Their adventure is unique, the only attempt previously made being about 18 years ago when a similar expedition ended at Bismarck, North Dakota, after traversing the same route. Then, however, the adventurers were so held up by adverse conditions that they were overtaken by winter and their boat was crushed in the ice.

A Slow Worker.

A visitor to the offices of a big firm was struck by the lazy movements of an elderly member of the staff who seemed, all the same, to be on good terms with the chiefs.

"How long has that man worked for you?" he asked the manager.

"About four hours, I should say."

"Indeed! I should have judged from his manner that he had been here longer than that."

"He has," said the manager. "He's been here about two years."

Doubled Itself In 120 Years.

The population of the world at the beginning of the eighteenth century was estimated at 700 millions. It is now about 1,660 millions, having more than doubled itself in 120 years.

Everywhere Expresses Contempt.

The tongue has a single gesture, and everybody knows what it means. It is thrust out to express contempt. The little girl who "sticks out her tongue" does not realize that her action, so unladylike, harks back to the prehistoric. It is undoubtedly a most ancient mode of conveying the idea of intensified disrespect. Everywhere in the world, among savage and civilized peoples, the lingual gesture has the same recognised significance.

Ways to Protect House Wren.

The house wren is one of the most sociable and confiding of birds, and on this account they will build their nests in little houses that are built for them, no matter how close this is to a human habitation says the American Forestry Association, Washington. Furthermore, the wren is one of the most valuable of birds, for it feeds entirely on insects and thus helps to save the trees and the vegetables in the garden from the pests which would eat them. The wren builds its nest of grass or weeds stuffed into any crevice that takes its fancy.

Brick

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TAMWORTH, - ONTARIO

24-tf

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The Indian Drum

By William MacHarg and Edwin Balmer

Illustrations by IRWIN MYERS

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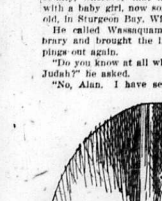
He felt that in this list and in these clippings there must be, somehow, some one general meaning—they must relate in some way to one thing; they must have deeply, intensely concerned Benjamin Corvet's disappearance and his present fate, whatever that might be, and they must concern Alan's fate as well. But in their disconnection, their incoherence, he could discern no common thread. What conceivable bond could there have been uniting Benjamin Corvet *at once* with an old man dying upon a poorfarm in Emmet county, wherever that might be, and with a baby girl, now some two years old, in Sturgeon Bay, Wisconsin?

He called Wassaquam into the library and brought the lists and clippings out again.

"Do you know at all what these are, Judah?" he asked.

"No, Alan. I have seen Ben have



"Do You Know At All What These Are, Judah?" He Asked.

them, and take them out and put them back. That is all I know."

"Do you know any of these people?"

He gave the lists to Wassaquam, who studied them through attentively, holding them to the lamp.

"No, Alan."

"Have you ever heard of any of their names before?"

"That may be. I do not know. They are common names."

"Do you know the places?"

"Yes—the places. They are lake ports or little villages on the lakes. I have been in most of them, Alan. Emmet county, Alan, I came from there. Henry comes from there, too."

"Then that is where they hear the Drum?"

"Yes, Alan."

"My father took newspapers from those places, did he not?"

Wassaquam looked over the addresses again. "Yes; from all. He took them for the shipping news, he said. And sometimes he cut pieces out of them—these pieces, I see now; and afterward I burned the papers; he would not let me only throw them away."

"That's all you know about them, Judah?"

"Yes, Alan; that is all."

Alan dismissed the Indian, who, stolidly methodical in the midst of these events, went downstairs and commenced to prepare a dinner which Alan knew he could not eat. Alan got up and moved about the rooms; he went back and looked over the lists and clippings once more; then he moved about again. How strange a picture of his father did these things call up to him! When he had thought of Benjamin Corvet before, it had been as Sherrill had described him, pursued by some thought he could not conquer, seeking relief in study, in correspondence with scientific societies, in anything which could engross him and shut out memory. But now he must think of him, not merely as one trying to forget; what had thwarted Corvet's life was not only in the past; it was something still going on. It had amazed Sherrill to learn that Corvet, for twenty years, had kept trace of Alan; but Corvet had kept trace in the same way and with the same secrecy of many other people—of about a score of people. When Alan thought of Corvet, alone in his silent house, he must think of him as solicitous about these people; as seeking for their names in the newspapers which he took for that purpose, and as recording the changes in their lives. The deaths, the births, the marriages among these people had been of the utmost interest to Corvet.

It was possible that none of these people knew about Corvet; Alan had not known about him in Kansas, but had known only that some unknown person had sent money for his support. But he appreciated that it did not matter whether they knew about him or not; for at some point common to all of them, the lives of these people must have touched Corvet's life. When Alan knew what had been that point of contact, he would know about Corvet; he would know about himself.

Alan had seen among Corvet's books a set of charts of the Great Lakes. He went and got that now and an atlas. Opening them upon the table, he looked up the addresses given on Corvet's list. They were most of them, he found, towns about the northern end of the lake; a very few upon other lakes—Superior and Huron—but most were upon or very close to Lake Michigan. These people lived by means of the lake; they got their sustenance from it, as Corvet had lived, and as Corvet had got his wealth. Alan was feeling like one who, bound, has been suddenly unbound. From the time when, coming to see Corvet, he had found Corvet gone, until now, he had felt the impossibility of explaining from anything he knew or learned likely to learn the mystery which had surrounded himself and which had surrounded Corvet. But these names and addresses! They indeed offered something to go upon, though Lake now was forever still, and his pockets had told Alan nothing.

He found Emmet county on the map and put his finger on it. Spearman, Wassaquam said, Mich. Ask some one of that; be sure the date; after June 12."

He found Harbor Springs, Mich., and looked up there about the meetings of the great waters. The sense that he was of these lakes, that surge of feeling which he had felt first in conversation with Constance Sherrill was strengthened an hundredfold.

He gazed down at the lists of names which Benjamin Corvet had kept so carefully and so secretly; these were his father's people, too; these ragged shores and the islands studding the channels were the lands where his father had spent the most active part of his life. There, then—these lists now made it certain—that events had happened by which that life had been blighted. North, there by the meeting of the waters, was the region of the wrong which was done.

"That's where I must go!" he said aloud. "That's where I must go!"

* * * * * * *

Constance Sherrill, on the following afternoon, received a telephone call from her father; he was coming home earlier than usual, he said; if she had planned to go out, would she wait until after he got there? The afternoon's mail was upon a stand in the hall. She turned it over, looking through it—invitations, social notes. She picked from among them an envelope addressed to herself in a firm, clear hand, which, unfamiliar to her, still queerly startled her, and tore it open.

"Dear Miss Sherrill," she read.

"I am closing, for the time being, the house which, for default of other ownership, I must call mine. The possibility that what I have feared here would cause you and your father anxiety about me in case I went away without telling you of my intention is the reason for this note. But it is not the only reason. I could not go away without telling you how deeply I appreciate the generosity and delicacy you and your father have shown me in spite of my position here and the fact that I had no claim at all upon you. I shall not forget those, even though what happened here last night makes it impossible for me to try to see you again or even to write to you.

"ALAN CONRAD."

She heard her father's motor enter the drive and ran to him with the letter in her hand.

"He's written to you, then?" he said, at sight of it.

"Yes."

"I had a note from him this afternoon at the office, asking me to hold in abeyance for the time being the trust that Ben had left me and returning the key of the house to me for safekeeping."

"Has he already gone?"

"I suppose so; I don't know."

"We must find out." She caught up her wraps and began to put them on. Sherrill hesitated, then assented; and they went round the block together to the Corvet house. Sherrill, after a few instants' hesitation, took the key from his pocket and unlocked the door and went in. The rooms, they saw, were still in perfect order; summer covers had been put upon the furniture; protecting cloths had been spread over the beds upstairs. After their inspection, they came out again at the front door, and her father closed it with a snapping of the spring lock.

Constance, as they walked away, turned and looked back at the old house, gloomy and dark among its more freely-breathing neighbors, and suddenly she choked, and her eyes grew wet. That feeling was not for Uncle Benny; the drain of days past had exhausted such a surge of feeling for him. That which she could not wink away was for the boy who had come to that house a few weeks ago and for the man who just now had gone.

GET IT AT WALLACE'S

AFTER EVERY MEAL WRIGLEY'S makes your food do you more good.

Note how it relieves that stuffy feeling after hearty eating. Sweetens the breath, removes food particles from the teeth, gives new vigor to tired nerves.

Comes to you fresh, clean and full-flavored.

WRIGLEY'S JUICY FRUIT CHEWING GUM

SEALED TIGHT KEPT RIGHT

5 CENTS

CHAPTER XII

The Things From Corvet's Pockets.

"Miss Constance Sherrill,
Harbor Springs, Michigan."

The address, in large scrawling letters, was written across the brown paper of the package which had been brought from the post office in the little resort village only a few moments before. The paper covered a shoe box, crushed and old, bearing the name of "S. King, Dealer in Fine Shoes, Manitowoc, Wisconsin." The box, like the outside wrapping, was carefully tied with a string.

Constance, knowing no one in Manitowoc and surprised at the nature of the package, glanced at the postmark on the brown paper which she had removed; it too was stamped Manitowoc. She cut the strings about the box and took off the cover. A black and brown dotted silk cloth filled the box; and, seeing it, Constance caught her breath. It was—at least it was very like—the muffler which Uncle Benny used to wear in winter.

She started with trembling fingers to take it from the box; then, realizing from the weight of the package that the cloth was only a wrapping or, at least, that other things were in the box, she picked up box and wrapping and ran up to her room. She locked the door and put the box upon the bed; now she lifted out the cloth. It was a wrapping, for the heavier things came with it; and now, also, it revealed itself plainly as the scarf—Uncle Benny's scarf! A paper fluttered out as she began to unroll it—a little cross-lined leaf evidently torn from a pocket memorandum book. It had been folded and rolled up. She spread it out; writing was upon it, the small irregular letters of Uncle Benny's hand.

"Send to Alan Conrad," she read; there followed a Chicago address—the number of Uncle Benny's house on Astor street. Below this was another line:

"Better care of—Constance Sherrill (Miss)." There followed the sherrills' address upon the Drive. And to this was another correction:

"Not after June 12; then to Harbor Springs, Mich. Ask some one of that; be sure the date; after June 12."

Constance, trembling, unrolled the scarf; now coins showed from a fold, next a pocketknife, rusted and rusty, next a watch—a man's large gold watch with the case queerly pitted and worn completely through in places, and last a plain little band of gold of the size for a woman's finger—a wedding ring. Constance, gasping and with fingers shaking so from excitement that she could scarcely hold these objects, picked them up and examined them—the ring first.

It very evidently was, as she had immediately thought, a wedding ring once fitted for a finger only a trifle less slender than her own. One side of the gold band was very much worn, not with the sort of wear which a ring gets on a hand, but by some different sort of abrasion. The other side of the band was roughened and pitted but not so much worn; the inside still bore the traces of an inscription, "As long as we be . . . all alive," Constance could read, and the date, "June 2, 1891."

It was in January, 1896, Constance remembered, that Alan Conrad had been brought to the people in Kansas; he then was "about three years old." If this wedding ring was his mother's, the date would be about right; it was a date probably something more than a year before Alan was born. Constance put down the ring and picked up the watch. It was like Uncle Benny's watch—or like one of his watches. He had several, she knew, presented to him at various times—watches almost always were the testimonials given to seamen for self-sacrifice and bravery. The spring which operated the cover would not work, but Constance forced the cover open.

There, inside the cover as she had thought it would be, was engraved writing. Sand had seeped into the case; the inscription was obliterated in part.

"For his courage and skill in seam . . . master of . . . which he brought to the rescue of the passengers and crew of the steamer Winne-

Constance Choked, and Her Eyes Filled With Tears.

bago foundering . . . Point, Lake Erie, Nov. 26, 1890, this watch is donated by the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange."

Uncle Benny's name, evidently, had been engraved upon the outside. Constance could not particularly remember the rescue of the people of the Winnebago; 1890 was years before she was born, and Uncle Benny did not tell her that sort of thing about himself.

Constance left the watch open and, shivering a little, she gently laid it down upon her bed. The pocketknife had no distinguishing mark of any sort. The coins were abraded and pitted disks—a silver dollar, a half dollar and three quarters, not so much abraded, three nickels, and two pennies.

Constance choked, and her eyes filled with tears. These things—plainly they were the things found in Uncle Benny's pockets—corroborated only too fully what Wassaquam believed and what her father had been compelled to believe—that Uncle Benny was dead. The muffler and the scrap of paper had not been in water or in sand. The paper was written in pencil; it had not even been moistened as it would have blurred. There was nothing upon it to tell how long ago it had been written; but it had been written certainly before June 12. "After June 12," he said.

That day was August the eighteenth.

It was seven months since Uncle Benny had gone away. After his strange interview with her that day and his going home, had Uncle Benny gone out directly to his death? There was nothing to show that he had not; the watch and coins must have lain for many weeks, for months, in water and in sand to become eroded in this way. But, aside from this, there was nothing that could be inferred regarding the time or place of Uncle Benny's death. That the package had been sent from Manitowoc meant nothing definite. Some one—Constance could not know whom—had had the muffler and the scrawled leaf of directions; later, after lying in water and in sand, the things which were to be "sent" had come to that some one's hand. Most probably this some one had been one who was going about on ships; when his ship had touched at Manitowoc, he had executed his charge.

Constance left the articles upon the bed and threw the window more widely open. She trembled and felt stirred and faint, and she leaned against the window, breathing deeply the warm air, full of life and with the scent of the evergreen trees about the house.

The "cottage" of some twenty rooms stood among the pines and hemlocks interspersed with hardwood on "the Point," where were the great fine summer homes of the wealthier "rusticators."

This was Uncle Benny's country. Here, twenty-five years before, he had first met Henry, whose birthplace—a farm—Constance had seen now—was only a few miles back among the hills. Here, before that, Uncle Benny had been a young man, active, vigorous, ambitious. He had loved this country for itself and for its traditions, its Indian legends and fantastic stories. Half her own love for it—and, since her childhood, it had been to her a region of delight—was due to him and to the stories he had told her about it. Distinct and definite memories of that companionship came to her. This little bay, which had become now for the most part only a summer playground for such as she, had been once a place where he and other men had struggled to grow rich swiftly; he had outlined for her the ruined lumber docks and pointed out to her the locations of the dismantled sawmills. It was he who had told her the names of the freighters passing far out, and the names of the lighthouses, and something about each. He had told her, too, about the Indians. She remembered one starry night when he had pointed out to her in the sky the Indian "Way of Ghosts," the Milky Way, along which, by ancient Indian belief, the souls of Indians traveled up to heaven; and how, later, lying on the recessed seat beside the fireplace where she could touch the dogs upon the hearth, he had pointed out to her through the window the Indian "Way of Dogs" among the constellations, by which the dogs too could make that journey. It was he who had told her about Michabou and the animals; and he had been the first to tell her of the Drum.

The disgrace, unhappiness, the threat of something worse, which must have made death a relief to Uncle Benny, she had seen passed on now to Alan. What more had come to Alan since she had last heard of him?

Word had reached her father through shipping circles in May and again in July which told of inquiries regarding Uncle Benny which made her and her father believe that Alan was searching for his father upon the lakes. Now these articles which had arrived made plain to her that he would never find Uncle Benny; he would learn, through others or through themselves, that Uncle Benny was dead. Would he believe then that there was no longer any chance of learning what his father had done? Would he remain away because of that, not letting her see or hear from him again?

She went back and picked up the wedding ring. The thought which had come to her that this was Alan's mother's wedding ring had fastened itself upon her with a sense of certainty. It defended that unknown mother; it freed her, at least, from the stigma which Constance's own mother had been so ready to cast. Constance could not yet begin to place Uncle Benny in relation to that ring; but she was beginning to be able to think of Alan and his mother. She held the little band of gold very tenderly in her hand; she was glad that, as the accusation against his mother had come through her people, she could tell him soon of this. She could put the band ring to him, not knowing where he was; that was too much risk. But she could ask him to come to her; this gave that right.

She sat thoughtful for several minutes, the ring clasped warmly in her hand; then she went to her desk and wrote:

"Mr. John Welton,
"Blue Rapids, Kansas.

"Dear Mr. Welton:

"It is possible that Alan Conrad has mentioned me—or at least told you of my father—in connection with his stay in Chicago. Alan left Chicago, my father wrote twice to his Blue Rapids address, but evidently he had instructed the postmaster there to forward his mail and had not made a change in those instructions, for the letters were returned to Alan's address and in that way came back to us. We did not like to press inquiries further than we did, of course; we could have communicated with us if he had not felt that there was some reason for not doing so. Now, however, something of such supreme importance has come to me that it is necessary for us to get word to him at once. If you can tell me any address at which he can be reached by telegraph or mail—or where a messenger can find him—it will oblige us very much and will be to his interest."

She hesitated, about to sign it; then, impulsively, she added:

"I trust you know that we have Alan's interest at heart and that you can safely tell us anything you may know as to where he is or what he may be doing. We all liked him here so very much. . . ."

She signed her name. There were still two other letters to write. Only the handwriting of the address upon the package, the Manitowoc postmark and the shoe box furnished clues to the sender of the ring and the watch and the other things. Constance herself could not trace those clues, but Henry or her father could. She wrote to both of them, therefore, describing the articles which had come and relating what she had done.

The next noon she received a wire from Henry that he was "coming up." It did not surprise her, as she had expected him the end of the week.

Late that evening, she sat with her mother on the wide, screened veranda. The lights of some boat turning in between the points and moving swiftly caught her attention. As it entered the path of the moonlight, its look was like that of Benny's power yacht that she arose. It was his way, as soon as he had decided to leave business, to run and go to her, to arrive as soon as possible; Alan's visit had very recently, particularly. So the sight of the yacht stirred her warmly and she watched while it ran in close, stopped and instantly dropped a boat from the davits. She saw Henry in the stern of the little boat; it disappeared in the shadow of a pier . . . she heard, presently, the gravel of the walk crunch under the refuse, and she saw him in the moonlight among the trees. She went down on the path to meet him.

"How quickly you came!"

"You let yourself think you needed me, Connie."

"I did. . . ."

He had caught her hand in his and he held it while he brought her to the veranda and exchanged greetings with her mother. Then he led her on past and into the house.

When she saw his face in the light, there were signs of strain in it.

"You've been ill, Henry!"

He shook his head. "It's been rotten hot in Chicago; then I guess I was mentally stoking all the way up here, Connie. But there's where are the things you wanted me to see?" . . .

She ran upstairs and brought them down to him. Her hands were shaking now as she gave them to him; she could not exactly understand why; but the fear which increased as she saw his big hands fumbling as he unwrapped the muffler and shook out the things it inclosed. He took them up one by one and looked at them, as she had done. His fingers were steady now, but only by mastering of control, the effort for which amazed her.

He had the watch in his hands.

"The inscription is inside the front," she said.

She pried the cover open again and read, with him, the words engraved within.

"As master of . . .' What ship was he master of then, Henry, and how did he rescue the Winnebago's people?"

"He never talked to me about things like that, Constance. This is all?"

"Yes."

Henry put the things back in the box. "Of course, this is the end of Benjamin Corvet."

"Of course," Constance said. She was shaking again and, without willing it, she withdrew a little from Henry. He caught her hand again and drew her back toward him. His hand was quite steady.

"You know why I came to you as quick as I could? You know why I—why my mind was behind every thrust of the engines?"

"No."

"You don't? Oh, you know; you must know now!"

"Yes, Henry," she said.

"I've been patient, Connie. Till I got your letter telling me this about Ben. I'd waited for your sake—for our sakes—though it seemed at times it was impossible. You haven't known quite what's the matter between us these last months, little girl; but I've known. We've been engaged; but that's about all there's been to it. You don't think I make little of that; you know what I mean. You've been mine; but—but you haven't let me realize it, you see. And I've been patient, for I knew the reason. It was Ben poisoning your mind against me."

"No! No, Henry!"

"You've denied it; I've recognized that you've denied it, not only to me

PAINS IN LEFT SIDE AND BACK

Other Troubles Women Often Have Relieved by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Lachine, Quebec.—"I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound because I suffered with pains in my left side and back, and with weakness and other troubles women so often have. I was this way about six months. I saw the Vegetable Compound advertised in the 'Montreal Standard' and I have taken four bottles of it. I was a very sick woman and I feel so much better I would not be without it. I also use Lydia E. Pinkham's Sanative Wash. I recommend the medicines to my friends and I am willing for you to use my letter as a testimonial."—Mrs. M. W. Ross, 580 Notre Dame Street, Lachine, Quebec.

Doctor Said an Operation

Provost, Alberta.—"Perhaps you will remember sending me one of your books a year ago. I was in a bad condition and would suffer awful pains at times and could not do anything. The doctor said I could not have children unless I went under an operation. I read testimonials of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, bought some and a friend recommended me to take it. After taking three bottles I became stronger and now have a bouncing baby girl four months old. I do my housework and help a little with the chores. I recommend the Vegetable Compound to my friends and am willing for you to use this testimonial letter."—Mrs. A. A. Adams, Box 54, Provost, Alberta.

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The 'tread' tells the easy steering story —from the first day on

JOHN MURPHY
Vulcanizer
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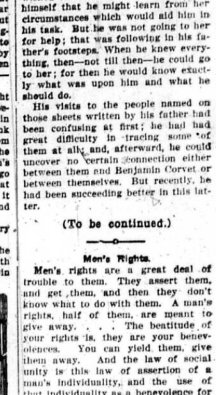
Market Square - Napanee, Ontario

and to your people, but to yourself. I do of course, know, as I know that I am here with your hand in mine, and as we will stand before the altar together, that he had no cause to speak against me. I've waited, Connie, to give him a chance to say to you what he had to say; I wanted you to hear it before making you wholly mine. But now there's no need to wait any longer, you and I. Ben's gone, never to come back. I was sure of that by what you wrote me, so this time when I started to you I brought with me—this."

He felt in his pocket and brought out a ring of plain gold; he held it before her so that she could see within it her own initials and his and a blank left for the date. Her gaze went from it for an instant to the box where he had put back the other ring—Alan's mother's. Feeling for her long ago gazing thus, as she must have, at that ring, held her for a moment. Was it because of that that Constance found herself cold now?

"You mean you want me to marry you—at once, Henry?"

He drew her to him powerfully; she felt him warm, almost rough with passions. Since that day when, in



He Drew Her to Him Powerfully; She Felt Him Warm, Almost Rough With Passions.

Alan Conrad's presence, he had grasped and kissed her, she had not let him "realize" their engagement, as he had put it.

"Why not?" he turned her face up to his now. "Your mother's here; your father will follow soon; oh, if you will, we'll run away—Constance! You've kept me off so long! You don't believe there's anything against me, dear? Do you? Do you?"

"No; no! Of course not!"

"Then we're going to be married. . . . Right away, we'll have it then; up here; now?"

"No; not now, Henry. Not up here."

"Not here? Why not?"

She could give no answer. He held her and commanded her again; only when he frightened her, he ceased.

"It's not that I'll be at once, Henry? I don't understand!"

"It's not *must*, dear," he denied. "It's just that I want you so!"

When would it be, he demanded then; before spring, she promised at last. But that was all he could make her say. And so he let her go.

The next evening, in the moonlight, she drove him to Petoskey. He had messages to send and preferred to trust the telegraph office in the larger town.

* * * * * * *

Alan was driving northward along the long, sandy peninsula which separates the blue waters of Grand Traverse from Lake Michigan; and, thinking of Constance, he knew that she was near. He not only had remembered that she would be north at Harbor Point this month; he had seen in one of the Petoskey papers that she and her mother were at the Sherrill summer house. His business now was taking him nearer them than he had been at any time before; and, if he wished to weaken, he might convince himself that he might learn from her circumstances which would aid him in his task. But he was not going to look for help; that was following in his father's footsteps. When he knew everything, then—not till then—he could go to her; for then he would know exactly what was upon him and what he should do.

His visits to the people named on those sheets written by his father had been confusing at first; he had had great difficulty in tracing some of them at all; and, afterward, he could uncover no certain connection either between them and Benjamin Corvet or between themselves. But recently, he had been succeeding better in this latter.

(To be continued.)

Men's Rights.

Men's rights are a great deal of trouble to them. They assert them, and get them, and then they don't know what to do with them. A man's rights, half of them, are meant to give away. . . . The beatitude of your rights is, they are your benevolences. You can yield them, give them away. And the law of social unity is this law of assertion of a man's individuality, and the use of that individuality as a benevolence for those that are round about him.—Henry Ward Beecher.

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E. J. POLLARD.
Editor and Proprietor

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

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MARKETING LIVE STOCK

HOW CONDITIONS HAVE CHANGED IN HALF A CENTURY.

Local Butchers vs. Abattoirs—Spread of Present System — Other Live Stock Agencies—The Butcher and Farmer Still Operating.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The marketing machinery that has been set up to handle and dispose of the Ontario farmers' largest cash revenue product—live stock—is the result of three comparatively recent economic developments: (a) the growth of relatively large urban centres whose meat supply can no longer be wholly supplied from local sources; (b) the rapid strides made during recent years in improving the year round distribution of chilled and cured meats, and (c) the economies effected by large scale operation of the business of meat killing, curing and storing.

How Conditions Have Changed.

Previous to fifty years ago the population of the province was largely rural. The meat supply of those actually on farms was automatically found, while that of the urban dwellers in the villages and small towns of that day was provided by direct contact between the producer and consumer. In the few larger towns or cities, where there was sufficient demand, the meat supply in addition to the above method, was supplemented by the local butcher, who performed two general functions, (a) providing fresh meat at retail to his customers, (b) acting as middleman between producer and consumer when the production of the centre became large for the immediate locally produced supply, or for proper contact for best service between producer and consumer. These local butchers became so to speak, butchers and drovers. The centres to which they consigned the small surplus stock were naturally the larger ones, growing and destined to continue to grow because of natural advantages as distributive centres. Consumption of meat was large. Local, direct producer-to-consumer supply in the carcass was limited, therefore the abattoirs and slaughter houses were relatively large.

Abattoirs vs. Local Butchers.

These large abattoirs had four important operating advantages over the local butcher businesses in the smaller centres: (a) larger volume of business meaning smaller unit cost of operating costs; (b) a more varied consumer demand for all parts of the animal; (c) a better opportunity to develop uses and markets for more edible by-products; (d) to some sufficient to find and develop distant and foreign markets.

Spread of the Present System.

These advantages gradually created a new distinctions to the flow of live stock from farm to consumer. Briefly, the readjustments were as follows: The larger abattoirs and packing plants began to supply meat products to other cities and towns previously supplied by local butchers because their lower operating costs gave ability to supply the exact products required for consumption in these places overcame the advantage of the local butcher's nearness to supply of raw materials. These larger abattoirs could also handle most efficiently all stages of slaughtering, processing and disposal of by-products, therefore, the increasing surplus animals began to flow to these larger centres on hoof rather than as carcass meat. This also necessitated the establishment of central live stock markets where producers and sellers of live stock could assemble and grade their offerings and meet the buyers on common competing ground.

Other Live Stock Agencies.

Thus we find the origin of such live stock agencies as the railway, the market, the live stock commission man and the packer buyer all rendering essential service in disposing of the farmers' live stock. Since many of the above agencies act as behalf of a large number of small, isolated and distant producers, individually lacking influence and acquaintance with this complex market mechanism, much distrust and suspicion, largely unwarranted, has arisen making it necessary for the Government to step in as an additional marketing agency, on the one hand to enforce such regulations on the other conduct as are deemed necessary to create public confidence of honest business practices, and on the other hand to act as an educative medium, through its supply, grading, and price service, to assist producer to more accurately and rapidly interpret that consumer demand, on a knowledge of which depends ultimate success in production.

The local butcher in city, town and village, buying and killing his own animals, has not been entirely displaced by the meat retailers buying from central packing houses. The farm still automatically supplies the most of the meat consumed by farm families, also a percentage of the demand in smaller centres in the winter months. This is not a matter of wonder, therefore, with the large rural and small town population of Ontario that to-day somewhat less than one-half the animals annually slaughtered meat find their way to market through the large markets and packing houses.—A. Lietch, Dept. Farm Economics, O.A.C., Guelph.

Spray Mustard.

Iron sulphate can be successfully used to destroy mustard in standing grain without injury to the crop. Use a 20 per cent. solution, dissolving 40 pounds of iron sulphate in 40 gallons of water, or 10 pounds copper sulphate to 40 gallons of water. Strain into the spray tank and apply on a calm day, just as soon as the first few plants in the field show flowers.

BRITAIN'S GLASS ISLAND.

Tomato Growing Is a Big Business In Guernsey.

The place for seeing tomato farms to the best advantage is the Channel Islands, especially Guernsey and Jersey. The writer had the privilege of going round two or three of the biggest of the growers' gardens there recently, and was amazed by what he saw.

You can easily understand this when you learn that on such a farm at Gorey there were no less than 70,000 tomato-plants waiting to be transferred from the greenhouses, where they are first sown and grown, to the beds prepared for them in the open air. Just try to think of the immense amount of work such a task as setting out all these tomato-plants must mean.

It is a "bit of a staggerer," too, to be told that the official returns of the railways show that 3,250,000 baskets of ripe tomatoes were exported to the British Isles from Guernsey alone last year.

A large portion of these supplies does not go to Soverd Garden, London, but is sent direct to Manchester, Bristol, Leeds, Glasgow, and Preston, which are all distributing centres for their respective districts.

The tomato season in the Channel Islands goes through three separate phases. All the earliest crop is grown in a hot-house, and is "forced" just like rhubarb. It is planted just after Christmas, and the fruit can be picked from the end of March to the end of June. The second season, that of the cold-house, extends from June to December, whilst the third or out-of-doors tomato crop, is gathered from the end of August to December.

Tomato growing and export are perhaps the chief industries of the Channel Islands. The bulk of the people depend upon them in some way or other for their living. Much of the growing, too, is done by small farmers, or by working-men in their leisure hours.

Guernsey has sometimes been called "England's Glass Island," owing to the immense quantity of glass used there in the cultivation of the tomato. Everywhere you go with from any high ground in Guernsey, a veritable "sea of glass" meets your eye, glistering like the smooth water of a lake in the glaring sun. It has often been estimated that there are at least nine hundred miles of glass in the Island.

The quays are always brimming over with baskets, crates, and boxes bearing the names of dealers in fruit noted in various parts of the United Kingdom. It is on record that as many as 70,000 boxes of fruit of various kinds have been sent off by steamer in a single day from St. Peter Port.

How England Works.

How does England work?

The answer is to be found in a large and costly Blue Book published by the Stationery Office, giving the industry tables as extracted from the census of England and Wales, 1921.

To begin with, what was the number of workers in England and Wales engaged in all industries in 1921?

The answer is 17,178,000. Out of a total population of, roughly, 37,500,000. This is the army of workers. It can again be subdivided into 12,113,718 males and 5,065,332 females.

Politicians tell us so often that production alone counts in the life of a nation that it is naturally wonder what number of this army of 17,000,000 are actually engaged in production. We find that, including repair and maintenance work in production, only 489 in every 1,000 are so engaged. Transport and communications account for 8 per cent., trade 11 per cent., professional 3 per cent., and domestic 11 per cent.

How often as we have sat apprehensively in a dentist's chair have we wondered how many dentists there are? The answer comes pat. According to the Blue Book there are 8,372 male and 200 female dentists in England.

Leaving the pages, we come to the manufacture of artificial flowers. The skilled workers here number: Male, 227; female, 3,008.

"I am getting too old to work," is a frequent observation among middle-aged people.

But there are still 215,162 men and 50,463 women of seventy or over at work.

DIPPING FOR THE TICK

SHEEP NEED PROTECTION FROM THIS ANNOYING PARASITE.

How to Use the Dip—A Home-made Dip — Poultry Parasites — Treatment for Bot Fly Larvae—Mineral Mixture.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

Before the flock enter winter quarters in the fall they should all receive a thorough dipping. A bright, warm day in October should be chosen and the dipping done in the morning so the wool will have time to dry before night. It is safe to say that fall dipping of the flock should never be neglected. Even in those flocks that are supposed to be clean it will pay. In case any sheep are to be added to the flock they should always be dipped before being taken to the farm. Those that are already clean, so says the Department of Animal Husbandry, O. A. C.

The Way to Use the Dip.

There are several different brands of sheep dip on the market, any one of which will give satisfactory results provided directions are carefully followed. The water to be used for dipping should be warmed and the mixture should be stirred frequently to prevent the heavier dip settling to the bottom. The sheep should remain in the dip for approximately two minutes to allow the wool and skin to become thoroughly saturated.

Unless the flock is very large one it will not be necessary to build an expensive dipping tank. A large trough or barrel will answer, if nothing else is at hand. However, a very satisfactory tank may be built of ordinary tongued and grooved matched lumber. Ordinary lumber may be used and have the inside lined with galvanized iron. Strong galvanized iron alone properly constructed by a tinsmith will make a good vat, although possibly rather expensive.

A Home-made Dip.

Kerosene emulsion, a simple remedy easily prepared at home, is effective.

Prepared as follows:

2 pints of Coal Oil
1 pint of milk.

Mix thoroughly in an old dash churn—dilute to use by adding eight gallons of soft water to each gallon of concentrated emulsion. If milk is not available, then use laundry soap, as follows: One half-pound of laundry soap in gallon of hot soft water, then add two gallons Coal Oil (while hot), churn up well and then dilute to use by adding eight gallons of soft water to each gallon of concentrated emulsion.

Dip the sheep after shearing and repeat in two weeks to get the pupae.—Dept. of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

Poultry Parasites.

A long winter generally means a weakened vitality to all animals, and anything that can be done to remove obstacles and supply the essentials should be done. One of the great obstacles to successful poultry husbandry is the invasion of intestinal parasites. These creatures flourish within the birds winter or summer, taking their toll unseen and irrespective of weather conditions. They are worse than potato beetles, which are honest enough to do their mischief in the light of day, and not in the hours a day for but six weeks of the year. The intestinal parasites infesting poultry have a union scale of labor that will work day and night 365 days per year, get all you can, why worry about the poultry-keeper's profits. We are now in October, soon December, whilst the third or out-of-doors tomato crop, is gathered from the end of August to December.

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SILAGE FERMENTATION

HOW THE SILO AFFECTS CORN FOR FEED.

A Matter of Temperature and Air—Importance and Effect of Acid Formation—Steer Feeding—Silage and Grain Made Balance Food.

(Contributed by Ontario Department of Agriculture, Toronto.)

The first evidences of change in the finely-cut fodder are a rise in temperature and the production of carbonic acid gas. The heat can be demonstrated by hand and the presence of carbonic acid gas is always to be suspected, since the lessons learned during the old days of closed silos still remain firmly impressed on the minds of many. The oxygen in the mass of cut fodder is quickly used up early in the process of fermentation. The temperature remains around 100 degrees F. except at the surface or at points where air is admitted, going much higher. The continuation of air or oxygen is not desired and their removal from the mass prevents the development of molds. Molds are harmful in that they destroy or use up the acids required for the preservation of the silage. Air-tight walls and a well consolidated mass are very essential in the control of fermentation.

How Corn Changes In the Silo.

The green corn changes to yellow, then brown and develops an aromatic odor and sour taste. The sourness is due to the development of lactic acid, the important preserving agent in silage making. Bacteria which cause decay and molds are inhibited in the acid poor medium of fermented corn. The total amount or acid formed is between one and two per cent. of the weight of silage. Other products of the fermentation are alcohol and sugar. The amounts of these are not large, being in the case of alcohol .1 to .5 per cent. or the weight of silage. The amount of sugar which disappears from the corn is almost exactly equivalent to the amount of alcohol and acid formed during fermentation. About one-half the sugar present in the recently ensiled corn is cane sugar. This is broken up into glucose and then changed to alcohol and acid. These changes take place rapidly and are generally completed in 12 days, giving and excellent preservative medium, that will keep ensilage for years.

How Fermentation Is Produced.

The fermentation is brought about by plant enzymes carried by the corn, bacteria and yeasts, which may be attached to the cut corn or drift into the silo as it is being filled. The sugar in the green corn juice is attacked by the invertase carried by the plant cell and reduced to simpler forms. These simple forms are attacked by zymase and a small amount of alcohol is formed. Acid forming bacteria also attack the sugars and bring about the change resulting in the mass being largely acid in character and therefore in a condition to keep.—L. Stevenson, Dept. of Extension, O.A.C., Guelph.

STEER FEEDING.

Trial Conducted at the Experimental Station for Southwestern Ontario at Ridgetown.

Twenty-three steers, averaging in weight 1,145.2 pounds, were fed for 113 days, making a daily gain of 1.94 pounds or 219 pounds per steer. The total gain for the twenty-three head was 5,045 pounds made at a cost of 8.15 cents per pound.

These steers were fed in an open shed and yard. Silage and grain were fed in a manger running the full length of the shed and handy to the silo and feed room. The roughage composed of cornstalks and straw was fed in the yard. The grain feeding consisted of a mixture of corn, barley, oats, oil meal, and Soy bean meal. The ration was not fed was started in very small amount and gradually increased in the ration to one pound per day. The total grain ration at the commencement of the trial was two pounds per day, this was increased gradually to eight pounds per day near the close of the feeding period.

The steers consumed a total of 46½ tons of silage, ten loads of corn fodder and grain valued at $232.19 market price. The total feed cost valuing silage at $3.00 per ton and fodder at $10.00 per load, was $411.69.

The spread between purchase price and selling price was $1.25 per hundred pounds live weight.

The gain over cost of steers and feed was $175.39. The manure may also be considered a gain sufficient to cover the cost of labor.—L. Stevenson.

Dealing With the Broody Hen.

Extensive and thorough experiments dealing with the broody hen problem have proved conclusively that broodiness can, to a very large extent, be bred out of a flock. To achieve this end, the prime essential is never to hatch chicks from eggs laid by the hen that is prone to broodiness. This, naturally, is a method that takes time. One or two years will not eliminate broody hens from a flock, but there will be fewer of them and there will not be so persistent in their broodiness.

Says Dr. McCollum, the great specialist on vitamins, fertility: "Milk is the great factor of safety in making good the deficiencies of the grains which form and must continue to form the principal source of energy in our diet. Without the continued use of milk not only for feeding our children but in liberal amounts in our own diet we cannot hope to maintain the position as a world power to which we have arisen."

Maths in Closets.

Get a wide-mouthed bottle, three ounce will do, and fill it with oil of mirbane. Leave the cork out of the bottle and place it in the trunk or closet in such position that it will not tip over. The fumes are very poisonous to insects. For a very large closet use a larger bottle and larger amount of oil. Renew the oil when needed. Sprinkle heavy blankets, quilts, etc., with the oil of mirbane before packing away.

Wesleyan College the Oldest.

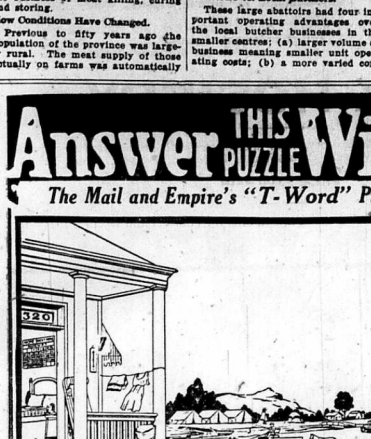
Wesleyan college at Macon, Ga., was founded in 1836, and is therefore older than Elmyra college, chartered in 1852. It is the oldest woman's college in the United States.

Reflections of a Flatterer.

Odd that we should call it a dumbwaiter when it tells us what everyone else in the house is talking about.—Boston Transcript.

Answer THIS PUZZLE & Win $1000

The Mail and Empire's "T-Word" Picture Puzzle Game



How Many Objects Beginning With the Letter "T" Can You Find in This Picture?

Here's a Picture Puzzle which contains a number of objects beginning with the letter "T". Just take a good look at the picture—there are all sorts of things that begin with the letter "T"—like train, trap, top, turtle, etc., and all the other objects are equally clear. See how many you can find. This is not a trick puzzle; nothing is hidden and you don't have to turn the picture upside-down or sideways.

Fifty cash prizes will be given for the 50 best lists of words submitted in answer to this Puzzle. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of visible objects shown in the picture that start with the letter "T" will be awarded first prize; second best, second prize; etc.

Try This Fun Game---Win $1,000

You can't help enjoying this new Picture Puzzle. Let's all join in and have a jolly good time. No matter what your age is or isn't, if you like to solve puzzles, try your hand at this one. It is different to any you have tried before. It is really not a puzzle at all, for all the necessary pieces are made perfectly plain, with no attempt to disguise or hide them; none are so small but the poorest eyesight will find them with a pencil and paper and see how many "T-Words" you can find.

Doesn't make any difference whether you are six or sixty years old. Here is a chance to study and "brush up" a little. It is interesting, educational and fascinating. Nothing finicky just different. Yes, all join in—old folks, middle-age and young folks. See who can find the most "T-Words." You'll have barrels of fun finding "T-Words."

THE PRIZE LIST

Winning Answers will receive the fifty cash prizes according to the table below:

50 GRAND PRIZES	Prize If No Subscriptions Are Sent.	Prize If One Subscription is Sent.	Prize If Two Subscriptions Are Sent.
1st Prize	$350.00	$500.00	$1,000.00
2nd Prize	25.00	250.00	500.00
3rd Prize	25.00	250.00	500.00
4th Prize	20.00	150.00	300.00
5th Prize	15.00	100.00	200.00
6th Prize	10.00	75.00	150.00
7th Prize	8.00	50.00	100.00
8th Prize	6.00	30.00	60.00
9th Prize	5.00	25.00	50.00
10th Prize	3.00	20.00	40.00
Prizes 11th to 20th	2.00	10.00	20.00
Prizes 21st to 50th	1.50	7.50	15.00

In the event of a tie for any prize offered the full amount of such prize will be paid to each tied participant.

YouCanWin$1,000

The "T" Word Picture Puzzle Game is a campaign to increase the popularity of The Mail and Empire. It costs nothing to take part and you do not have to send in a single subscription to win a prize. If your list of "T" Words is awarded First Prize by the judges you will win $350, but if you would like to get more than $350, we are making the following special offer whereby you can win bigger cash prizes by sending ONE or TWO yearly subscriptions to The Mail and Empire.

HERE'S HOW: If your answer to the "T" Word Picture Puzzle wins First Prize and you have sent in ONE yearly subscription to The Mail and Empire at $5.00 by mail or $6.00 delivered by carrier boy in Hamilton, you will receive $500.00, instead of the First prize $250.00; third prize $250.00, and so forth. (See second column of figures in prize list.)

Or, if your answer wins First Prize and you have sent in TWO yearly subscriptions to The Mail and Empire (new or renewal subscriptions) you will receive $1,000 in place of $350; second prize $500; third prize $500, and so forth. (See third column of figures in prize list.)

Isn't that a liberal offer? But look! We will give extra cash prizes on all prizes in the same manner. If your answer is qualified by TWO yearly subscriptions and you win fourth prize, you will receive $250, and so on down the prize list.

Your own subscription will count, or subscriptions to start at some future date. Just write on the order when you want the paper started, and it will start promptly on that date.

This offer applies to RURAL ROUTE patrons as well as subscribers living in cities and towns. If you are already receiving The Mail and Empire, your subscription will be extended from its present expiration.

OBSERVE THESE EASY RULES

1. Any man, woman or child who lives in Canada and is not a resident of Toronto, and who is not in the employ of The Mail and Empire, may submit an answer.

2. Prize Winners in former Picture Puzzles conducted by The Mail and Empire winning $200.00 or more are not eligible to participate in this Puzzle.

3. All answers must be mailed by October 17th, 1925, and addressed to C. A. Montgomery, Puzzle Manager, Mail and Empire.

4. All lists of names should be written on one side of the paper only and numbered 1, 2, 3, etc., with the name and full name and address in the upper right hand corner. If you desire a receipt for anything else, enclose a stamp.

5. Only such words as appear in Webster's Dictionary will be counted. Slang words, obsolete words or obsolete words.

6. Where the plural is used the singular cannot be counted, and vice versa.

7. Words of the same spelling can be used only once, even though used to designate different objects or articles. An object or article can be counted but once.

8. The answer having the largest and nearest correct list of names of visible pictures will be awarded First Prize, and the letter "T" will be awarded First Prize, etc. Neatness, style or handwriting have no bearing upon the winners.

9. Any number of people may co-operate in answering the Puzzle, but only one prize will be awarded to any one household, nor will prizes be awarded to more than one of any group where two or more have entered jointly together.

10. In the event of a tie for any prize offered, the full amount of such prize will be awarded to each tied participant.

11. Subscriptions (new and renewal) payable in advance of $5.00 per year by mail or $6.00 per year delivered by carrier boy in Hamilton, will be accepted.

12. All answers will receive the same consideration regardless of whether or not a subscription to The Mail and Empire is sent in.

13. Three prominent Toronto citizens having no connection with The Mail and Empire will be selected to act as judges to with The Mail and Empire will be selected to act as judges to decide the winners and participants, sending in their answers agree to accept the decision of the judges as final and conclusive.

14. The Judges will meet on October 27th, and announcement of the Prize Winners and correct list of words, will be published in The Mail and Empire as quickly thereafter as it is possible, at any rate not later than three weeks.

MRS. ANGUS CAMPBELL WON $1,000.

We have already paid thousands of dollars in prizes. In recent Puzzle Contests Mrs. Angus Campbell, Forest, Ont., won $1,000; Miss Lucy Firestine, Gail, Ont., won $1,000; Rev. Thos. Haler, Williamsburg, Ont., won $1,000; Mrs. Thomas Hamilton, Athens, Ont., was another winner of $1,000 and Mrs. Joe Smith, Harmony, Ont., also won $1,000.

Mr. G. M. Carmichael, Welland, Ont., won $500, and Mrs. Emma Moore, Chesley, Ont., won $500.

Mrs. W. H. Murphy, Walkerville, Ont., and Mr. Clarence J. Merrifield, Silsden, Ont., each won $200, while Mrs. W. C. Campbell, Glen Afton, Ont., Mr. F. E. Mantiffe, Ottawa, Ont., and Mrs. George MacIntosh, Mondamin, Ont., each won $200.

And, now, here's your opportunity.

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BANK HOLIDAYS ABROAD.

Religious Merrymaking In Some Parts of the World.

Good Friday is a great day in Portugal. All saints days and holy days are more or less bank holidays in that country, but Good Friday is something more.

The early part of the day is passed in services and fasting, but later an image of the "traitor Judas" is carried on a cart through the streets of each town, and a great crowd follows. Then the false apostle is hung upon the church steeple, and next day the effigy is cut down and burned, on a huge bonfire. Gay Yarker Day in England is nothing to the Saturday before Easter as kept in Portugal. In Mexico, and in many of the South American Republics, you will find the same custom. Fuses and firecrackers fill the image of Judas, and he is also filled with bonds, cigarettes, and other gifts. At ten at night, when the match is applied, the arch-traitor fizzes, fumes, and finally explodes, scattering his gifts among the crowd, who scramble wildly for relics.

Up to a few years ago a Passion play was enacted each Good Friday at Cojacan, six miles out of the City of Mexico. For nearly four centuries on end, no Good Friday passed without this representation of the Passion; but at last abuses crept in, until the church authorities were compelled to call in the aid of the police, and absolutely suppress the whole play.

At Valetta, the capital of Malta, Good Friday is kept by a wonderfully staged procession of the Cross. Men drag heavy chains fastened to their ankles and carry weighty crosses for hours on end.

But, while Good Friday is kept as a day of mourning, on Saturday the Gloria is chanted, and, at the first strains ring out, all signs of mourning are flung aside and gladness prevails. At even on Easter morning, the statue of the risen Lord is rushed from the lower to the higher town amid scenes of frantic rejoicing.

In Seville of the Crucifixion, including the crown of thorns, are exhibited on Good Friday at the great cathedral of Notre Dame in Paris. A pretty Easter custom still kept up in other parts of France is the decorating of canal barges with flowers and lanterns.

Throughout Italy, from Holy Thursday to the noon of Easter Day, all bells are silenced, and even clocks are not allowed to strike the hours. There is no music. The silence is almost uncanny.

Towards twelve on Easter Day the people flock to the churches and, as the sun reaches the meridian, there is a burst of chiming bells, caught up from town to town, and village to village, all through the country.

At Florence the Easter ceremonies are extremely picturesque. All the pigeons in the city, of which there are hundreds, have been caught and caged on Holy Thursday, then on Easter Day, as the first silver chime rings out, the clocks strike, the guns fire, and the pigeons are suddenly released.

Capri has a similar custom. There children go out on Easter morning with tame birds fastened on their wrists, and then, at a given signal, allow them to fly away.

At the great Greek church in Cairo the Easter service begins in gloom, with voices chanting out of the darkness. At a given signal the lights are turned up, and at the same instant each person in the congregation lights a candle, causing a sudden and dazzling blaze of light. Then the golden door opens, and out streams a procession of almost intolerable splendor.

Children With Freak Names.

A gentleman of religious mind named his twin children Cherubim and Seraphim, for all he, "they constinually do cry." But not all parents give as apt an explanation of the names they inflict on their helpless offspring. For instance, can be made for the man who called his children Also and Another; or the man who, in addition to those proper names, Imprimis, Finis, Appendix, Supplement, and Errarum! Such children, we scarcely think, will rise up and call their father blessed; and any more than those of a Mr. Frost, who is branded for life: Jack Frost, Winter Frost, White Frost, Cold Frost, Early Frost and Late Frost. It is perhaps natural that a surname should suggest an appropriate Christian name to bear it company, but such combinations as the following are scarcely to be commended as examples to be followed: North West, John Lan Waters, Walter Waters, Winter Summers, J. Cake Baker, Trial Bailey, and Paschal Lamb. Vernal Greenwood has quite a suggestion of spring about it, and Partridge Roast has an appetising aspect; and Mr. Happy Land should be the most contented of patriots. But the man who has to sign his name Peg Coffin, A. Windy Bank or Foot Bath, deserves sympathy.

Acid Spray for Enemies.

There is a small beetle known as the bombardier, which defends itself, when attacked, by discharging an acrid fluid. But this beetle's enemies are not often offended; it is also volatile, and actually explodes with a sharp little report when it meets the air. A bombardier of but a dozen charges of this kind in succession.

There are other insects which have this peculiar habit, and a specimen of lion of which a specimen can be seen in the London Zoo. The spray is formic acid, and the range is about twelve inches.

Another insect gunner is the peripatus, which is something between a scorpion and a worm. It is about three inches long, and has strong and powerful jaws. Crawling up to its prey, it shoots out a pellet of intensely sticky stuff which renders its victim incapable of movement.

Chapter i.

"There was once a murderer with yellow eyes, and his wife said to him: 'If you murder me you will be hung.' And he was hung on Tuesday next. Finis."—Bookman.

Again Peace on Earth.

"Jones doesn't believe in promoting the good old idea of 'Peace on earth and good will toward men.'" "What makes you think so?" "He has bought his son a cornet."

DAVY & ALLISON

Plumbing, Furnace Work, Tinsmiths.

Hardware, Paints and Oils. Stoves, and Furnaces.

DAVY & ALLISON,

Next to Oaton's.

FRED S. SCOTT

BARBER and TOBACCONIST
John St.

(One door south of Express Office.)

Everything clean and sanitary.

Satisfaction guaranteed.

We carry a full line of pipes, cigarettes and tobacco. Our prices are right

Bring your films to us. 25 years experience at developing and printing. Enlargements made on short notice. Mail orders will receive prompt attention.

Wanted

Alsike Seed

Highest Market Price paid for clean seed.

Sell your seed now while the price is right.

GEO. E. WINTER,

Dundas St. Phone 78.

Fertilizers, Chicken Supplies, etc.

WE SELL FOR LESS

SOAP

20 bars P. & G. for.....$1.00
20 bars Comfort for.....1.00
20 bars Pearl White for.....1.00
20 bars Gold for.....1.00

2 Shredded Wheat for..... 25c.
1 lb. Shortening for..... 17c.
2 lbs. Ginger Snaps for..... 25c.
1 lb. Icing Sugar for..... 10c.
1 pkg. Quaker Corn Flakes..... 10c.
1 lb. pure Cream Tartar..... 30c.
1 gallon Vinegar for..... 35c.
1 large pkg. Tillson Oats for 25c.
2 pkgs. Puffed Wheat for..... 25c.
1 lb. choice Sodas for..... 15c.

A Penny Saved is Worth 2 Made.

Denison Bros.

North Centre Street.

NAPANEE, ONTARIO.

CORNS end the pain quickly, *safely*

In one minute you can end the pain of corns with Dr. Scholl's Zino-pads. They end the misery of corns by eliminating the cause, friction-pressure. No danger of infection from cutting or corrosive acids.

Zino-pads are thin, antiseptic, waterproof. They protect while they heal. Soon the corn, callouses and bunions. Call today and get a box of this new, simple corn treatment.

Dr Scholl's Zino-pads

Put one on—the pain is gone!

Sold by Chemists, Shoe Stores and Dr. Scholl's Depot Agencies and Dealers

The Haines Shoe Houses

Daly's Good Tea is dependable—When you buy a pound you know with certainty that you will serve a tea rich in flavor and of the proper strength, one that will make the members of your family or your guests exclaim, "What a splendid cup of tea." This famous brand for sale at WALLACE'S DRUG STORE.

Fishermen's Supplies.

Gilling Nets and Twines from the reliable firm of Stuarts and Jacks, Scotland, may now be purchased at our store. Let us have your order for Fall needs.

WILSON'S HARDWARE.

The down workmen have completed a new cement walk from the Newburgh road to the gate of Riverside cemetery.

Mr. Fred E. Evanson, Secretary of the Oddfellows' Relief Association, and one of the most prominent Oddfellows in Canada, died in Vancouver, on Tuesday last.

The field day sports of the Collegiate Institute will take place on the Collegiate grounds on Wednesday commencing at 1.15 p.m. The track events will be held at the Driving Park sometime in the near future, when the track becomes dry enough.

After an illness of nearly a year, Mrs. J. C. Connolly, Yarker, passed away on Friday last. The funeral was held from her late residence on Sunday morning. Services were held in the Anglican church and the remains placed in the family plot in the Yarker cemetery. Besides her husband she leaves one son, Mr. Stewart, of Montreal, and one daughter, Mrs. Burpee, Montreal.

Sunday was a great day for Missions in Napanee, the pulpits of Trinity United and Grace United Churches, being honored by having for their special speakers, Mrs. Dr. Reta Kilborn, who has spent the past 32 years in Chengtu, China, and Rev. John Doyle, a pioneer among the missionaries in the Canadian Northwest. The pulpits were alternated by the two speakers, Rev. Mr. Doyle speaking in Grace Church in the morning and at Trinity at night, and Dr. Kilborn in Trinity in the morning and at Grace in the evening.

The thirty-first annual convention of the Napanee District of the Woman's Missionary Society will be held in Hay Bay United Church, near A. C. Parks', on Thursday, Oct. 8th, commencing at 9.30 a.m. An especially good programme is being prepared. Different phases of our work will be taken up by Auxiliary members. Miss M. Glazie, Missionary from Formosa, will address the convention. Miss Olive Hambly, Missionary from Japan, will also be present. Come and assist in this most important work of the church.

Toronto, Oct. 3.—Hundreds of thousands of tons of coal of a quality between bituminous and bignite, easy of access for mining, and within a short distance of railway facilities, are claimed to have been discovered near Smoky Falls, in Northern Ontario, by Charles McCarthy, Toronto barrister. Samples of the coal have been brought to the city take them to the University of by Mr. McCarthy who proposes to Toronto to have them analyzed. He has plans made to sink a shaft and commence operations at an early date.

Maple Leaf Lodge, Bath, were hosts on Monday evening of last week, of officers and about thirty members of Moira Lodge No. 11, A.F. & A. M., Belleville, at an interesting fraternal meeting. After the second degree had been exemplified by Maple Leaf Lodge, officers of Moira Lodge were asked to take the chairs and proceed with the third degree. At 11.30 the brethren were entertained at a sumptuous banquet, Worshipful Brother Cuppage proposed a toast to the visitors. This was responded to by Worshipful Brethren A. E. Ba rlow, Geo. Dulmage, McGuire, McCrudden, of Belleville; and Worshipful Brother Smith, Odessa.

Albania, Land of Surprises.

Albania presents many points of interest well worthy the attention of the would-be tourist. Prehistoric antiquities and Roman and Greek coins can be had almost for the asking. It is a fine sporting country—snipe and woodcock abound on the marshy plains (as does also, in summer, the anopheles mosquito) and in the mountains there are bears and wolves. But the discomfort is unspeakable, and there is always the chances of getting your throat cut. A wealthy tourist together with his wife and daughter, was once invited by an Albanian magnate to undertake a sporting expedition among these mountain fastnesses. "But is it safe?" he asked. "Perfectly," was the reply. "At least, you may reckon on being avenged. An Albanian may pardon the murder of his cousin, his brother, his father, of his enemy, never." The guarantee, on the whole, seemed inadequate, and the invitation was declined.

Rousseau's Patriotism.

Whenever I meditate upon governments I am happy to find in my investigations new reasons for loving that of my own country.—Rousseau.

Patent Pie Pan.

An inventor has patented a pie pan in two sections that can be taken apart without danger of breaking its contents.

WHERE RESTS YOUR LOVED ONE

there place the most enduring, the most beautiful evidence of your affection and devotion possible to obtain—a monument in imperishable **Marble or Granite**, designed, carved and erected by us, specialists in this work.

We will make special designs for you at the lowest possible cost.

Talk it over with

WM. M. HOWITT,

Napanee, - Ontario

PERSONALS

Miss Alice Preston spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. Thos. Whalen left on Sunday to return to Vancouver, B.C.

Miss K. Aylsworth is visiting her sister-in-law in Hamilton.

Miss Laura Rockwell attended the school teacher's excursion to Ottawa for the week-end.

Mr. Jack McPherson is on a trip through Western Canada as far as Victoria, B.C.

Miss Robinson, V.N., Montreal, has assumed the position vacated by Miss Barclay.

Mrs. J. G. Daly spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. J. M. Simpson is in North Bay, attending the Fall Assizes, acting as Crown Prosecutor in criminal cases.

Mrs. Malcolm Getty left last week to return to her home in Upper Alton, Ill., stopping at Toronto to visit her sister, Mrs. Maguire.

Miss Helen Loyst, B.A., left for Toronto last week to attend the College of Education.

Miss Hazel VanAlstyne visited her parents Thursday and Friday last and returned to South Mountain Saturday.

Mrs. F. Jas. Roblin spent a few days last week in Toronto.

Mr. Reginald Wiseman left on Saturday for Syracuse, N.Y., where he will enter the Fine Arts College at Syracuse University as a music student.

Master Donald Roblin left on Saturday to take a course in salesmanship in Rome, N.Y.

Mrs. E. R. Sills returned last week after four weeks treatment in Kingston General Hospital.

Mr. R. J. Corkill and Mrs. W. J. Trenouth attended the teacher's excursion to Ottawa last week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Dibb, Toronto, were guests of Mrs. F. Miller while in town for the Hall-Dibb wedding.

Mrs. P.-W. Price and son, of Montreal, are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Seymour, South Napanee.

Mrs. Edwin Miller returned from Kingston General Hospital on Sunday.

Mrs. W. A. Daly is visiting friends in Montreal.

Mrs. Rupert Smith, Odessa, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Granger, Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Smith, South Napanee, have returned from visiting their daughter, Mrs. Egerton Boyce, Port Hope.

Mr. Hugo Gleeson has returned to Toronto to resume his course at Toronto University.

Rev. W. P. and Mrs. Rogers, Tweed, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. John Frisken while in Napanee.

Mr. Robt. Galbraith, Yarker, is visiting his daughter, Mrs. Hurrell Huffman.

Mrs. Dr. Kilborn, Chengtu, China, was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. L. Hooper while in Napanee.

Miss Marguerite Creighton returned last week to Elyria, Ohio.

Miss Marguerite Davy, Detroit, Mich. is visiting her parents in Clarksville.

Mr. A. R. Boyes left last week for Western Canada, where he will join Mrs. Boyes and return to California.

Miss Barclay, the Victorian Order Nurse, who has been the nurse for Napanee for the past nine months, leaves this week for Ottawa.

Mr. Henry Taylor and daughter, Hazl, of Belleville, who were returning to their home from a 2400 mile auto trip through the States, called on their cousin, Mrs. Willet VanAlstine, Centre street, on Friday last.

Mrs. T. D'Arcy Sneath left last week to take a course in landscape architecture at Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. John McGillivray, of Toronto, is to be married on Thursday to Miss Edna Smith, of Toronto. Rev. McGillivray is a brother of Mrs. W. J. Jewell.

Rev. R. J. Merriam and Allen Baldwin, of Napanee, motored to Belleville Wednesday afternoon, to meet the committee on Religious Education, of the Belleville Presbytery to arrange date, place and program for Fall conventions for young people.

Mr. and Mrs. Burpee, Montreal, Mr. and Mrs. Stewart Connolly, Montreal, Mrs. A. W. Benjamin and family, Napanee, Mrs. John Lowry and Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Pollard attended the funeral of the late Mrs. J. C. Connolly, at Yarker on Sunday.

Colborne Harrington, Glen Herrington, Jack Grange, Durwood Conway, Fred Ballard and Roy Wilson were the Napanee boys attending the school boy track and athletic meet in Toronto. Mr. J. L. Murray of the Collegiate staff, was in charge of the boys.

MARRIAGES.

Birrell—Madole—At Napanee, on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 1925, by Rev. A. J. Wilson, John Allen Birrell to Minnie Madole.

Hall—Dibb—At St. Mary Magdalene's Church, Napanee, by Rev. J. H. le Coleman, M.A., on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 1925, Duane Robert Hall, M.D., to Jessie Evelyn McGillvray, daughter of the late Rev. F. T. Dibb, both of Napanee.

Peters—Champagne—At the Bay Parsonage, South Napanee, on Wednesday, Sept. 30th, 1925, by Rev. R. J. Merriam, Edmond Morris Peters, of Wilton, to Hilda Lucila Champagne, of Plevna, Ont.

DEATHS

Abbott—At Richmond, on Thursday, Oct. 1st, 1925, Asa W. Abbott, aged 59 years, 6 months, 29 days.

Connolly—At Yarker, on Friday, Oct. 2nd, 1925, Rebecca S. Connolly, aged 74 years, 11 months, 11 days.

Coulter—At North Fredericksburgh, on Friday, Oct. 2nd, 1925, Sophia Coulter, aged 84 years, 4 months, 17 days.

Carscallen—At Richmond, on Sunday, Sept. 27th, 1925, Elizabeth Carscallen, aged 72 years, 8 months.

Fall Fashion

Display of Hosiery

AT ROBINSON'S

For One Week October 7th To Oct. 14th

Have you ever stopped to think how many thousands of pairs of stockings and socks that are used annually by the Men, Women, Boys and Girls of this great community?

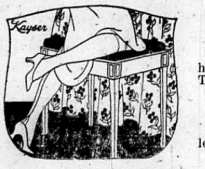
For months our buyers have been busy selecting and buying our Fall and Winter supplies. Samples from English and Canadian mills have been thoroughly inspected and those which measured up to our specifications were chosen.

We have now on display in our various departments "Hosiery" for all members of the family and for every occasion. Weights for early Fall wear—Weights for cold Winter wear—Weights for formal evening wear—Weights for boys' and girls' school wear.

You will find all our hosiery correctly proportioned and good fitting. You will also find the staple as well as the most fashionable colorings and in each and every range you will find a full complement of sizes.

Our Hosiery Week has been especially planned to introduce the new lines. See our Window displays—See our interior displays—See our special values for Hosiery Week.

SILK HOSIERY



Kayser full fashioned silk Hosiery, with Marvel stripe to prevent garter runs, silk is heavy in weight, smooth even weave. Colors White, Platinum, Pongee, Cheri, Criscissan, Tillie.

PRICE $2.00 PAIR

By-Tex double silk Hose, two stockings in one, for comfort and warmth it is unequalled. Colors Black, Buckskin, Frost.

PRICE $2.50 PAIR

Harvey, pointed heel silk Hose, made of the finest quality pure dye silk, extra wide top, reinforced heel, sole, and toe.

Colors White, Hoggar, Pheasant, Peach, Orchid, Platinum, Brown, Fawn.

PRICE $1.75 PAIR

Harvey, elastic ribb top Hose, in a silk and lisle twisted yarn. Extra weight with lisle reinforced heels and toes.

Colors Black, White, Circassian, Pheasant, Hoggar, Peach.

PRICE $1.00 PAIR

Harvey, Rayon Silk Hose, with wide lisle garter hem. Silk is a smooth, even weave, extra spliced heels and toes.

Colors Grey, Sand and Black.

PRICE 75 CENTS PAIR

WOMEN'S AND MISSES' RIBB HOSE, 50 CENTS PAIR

SPECIAL FOR HOSIERY WEEK

Heather mixtures of Brown and White, Camel and White, in wide ribb, with plain feet, reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 8½ to 10.

"Venus", pure thread Silk Hose, with elastic ribb mercerized lisle top. An excellent hose to wear.

Shades Airedale, Pumpkin, Tan, Dove, Oriental Pearl, Log Cabin, Black.

PRICE $1.50 PAIR

"Mercury" ribb silk sport's hose, weight suitable for Fall wear, with reinforced heels and toes, double garter hem.

Colors Pongee, Airedale, Log Cabin.

PRICE $1.75 PAIR

Mercerized ribb lisle sport's Hose, with plain knit feet. Colors Bamboo, Beige, Dove, Black.

PRICE 75 CENTS PAIR

SILK AND WOOL HOSIERY

Silk and Wool Hose, with extra wide elastic top, special reinforced heel and toe, double sole.

Colors Beige, Dove, Clerical Grey.

PRICE $1.50 PAIR

"Mercury" plaid Silk and Wool Hose. These are light shades of Beige, Dove and Silver, with stripes in darker tone to form plaid.

PRICE $1.50 PAIR

"Mercury" ribb Silk and Wool Hose, with widened top, reinforced heels and toe.

The new shades for Fall are Pongee and White, Fawn and Blue, Log Cabin Blue, Light Grey and White.

PRICE $1.50 PAIR

That will Give the Utmost Satisfaction

"Mercury" Silk and Wool Hose in wide ribb with silk stripe in contrasting color. Log Cabin with Blue, Sand with Blue.

PRICE $1.50 PAIR

"Mercury" full fashioned Silk and Wool Hose. These have the widened top, are seamless, extra reinforced heel, toe and sole.

Colors Log Cabin and White, Tan and White, Dove and White, Clerical Grey.

Sizes 8½ to 10.

PRICE $1.00 PAIR

"London" Silk and Wool Hose in fancy stripe, wide garter hem. Two shades only, Beige and Dove.

Sizes 8½ to 10.

PRICE $1.35 PAIR

SPECIAL FOR HOSIERY WEEK

LADIES' ALL WOOL RIBB HOSE, REGULAR $1.00 PAIR, SALE PRICE 85 CENTS PAIR

Ladies' all wool ribb Hose, the ribb goes all the way to the toe, extra spliced heel and toe, double sole. Beige only, sizes 9, 9½. Regular $1.00 quality, Sale Price 85c. pair.

WOOL AND CASHMERE HOSE

"Mercury" all wool Cashmere Hose, in wide ribb, plain widened top and plain knit feet. A stocking that will give extra wear. Colors Black, Airedale and Light Grey. Price $1.50 pair.

"Penman's" all wool plain Cashmere Hose, with elastic ribb top, fast colors in shades of Silver, Meadow Lark and Black. Price $1.00.

"Circle Bar," all wool plain Cashmere Hose, extra weight with elastic ribb top. Black only, sizes 8½ to 10½. Price $1.25 pair.

Penman's all wool plain Cashmere Hose with ribb top, Black only, price 75c pair.

CHILDREN'S HOSIERY

Boys' and Girls' fine ribb 1-1 ribb, all wool Cashmere Hose with plain knit feet. Black only, sizes 4½ to 8½. Prices range 40c. to 75c.

Boys' Union Hose, wool and cotton mixture. These will stand good hard wear, are extra reinforced. Black only, sizes 6 to 10½. Prices range 50c. to 85c. pair.

Children's 1-1 ribb all wool Cashmere Hose, colors Beige, Cream, Cardinal, sizes 4½ to 8½. Prices range 40c. to 75c. pair.

2-1 ribb, all wool Cashmere Hose, Beige only, sizes 6 to 8½. Prices range to $1.00 pair.

Boys' all wool Cashmere Hose, with diamond shape, reinforced knee, plain knit feet, with reinforced heel and toe. Sizes 9, 9½, 10. Price $1.25 pair.

Ribbed Worsted Hose, knitted from selected yarns, plain knit feet, Black only, all sizes, 50c. pair.

All wool worsted Hose, extra weight, in Black and Heather mixtures, price $1.00 pair.

¾ length, all wool socks in Grey, Brown and Green Heather mixtures, sizes 5 to 9. Price 75c. pair.

MEN'S HOSIERY

Carefully chosen from the very best manufacturers in Canada and England, chosen because of the quality of the yarn, the shapeliness of the make and the real value. We have Penman's Hose, Mercury Hose, Caldwell Hose, Wolsey Hose, —hundreds of dozens to choose from, in qualities ranging from the 25c. line of Penmman's Wool Hose, up to the very fine imported English specialties at $1.00 and $1.25 pair. We can satisfy the most critical. We can give you hose that will be comfortable and easy on your feet.

REAL VALUE IN SOX FOR EVERYDAY USE

MEN'S MERINO WORK SOX—A me dium weight, comfortable and extra durable, 35c. pair, 3 pair for $1.00.

MEN'S PLAIN GREY WOOL SOX—Tops knit on, not just sewed on. Special value at 25c. pair.

MEN'S FAWN ALL WOOL, White heel and toe, heavy and warm. 50c. a pair, 3 pairs for $1.35.

MEN'S DARK GREY, ALL WOOL—Brown heel and toe, 50c. a pair, 3 pairs for $1.35.

MEN'S ALL WOOL, plain white ribbed, a winner. 50c. a pair, 3 pairs for $1.35.

MEN'S ALL WOOL—Lovat shade, 50c. pair, 3 pairs for $1.35.

MEN'S FINE HOSIERY

MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE—A leader at 50c. pair. Compare with what you can secure at 65 to 75c. elsewhere. Made in England, imported by us direct from factory.

MEN'S ALL WOOL WORSTED—English and Canadian makes. Colors Black, Coating, Light Grey, Dark Grey, Heather, Green mixed. Extra good value at 50c. pair.

MEN'S SUPERIOR ALL WOOL WORSTED—Penman's make, Dark Brown and Dark Fawn, 75c. pair.

MEN'S ALL WOOL WORSTED—Mercury, medium weight, colors Heather and Lovat, 75c. a pair.

MEN'S FANCY CASHMERE, just received from the world's greatest Hosiery mills, "Wolsey" Coating with stripes, Mouse with stripes, 75c. and $1.00 a pair. Very new and attractive.

MEN'S BLACK CASHMERE, ribbed, very soft and comfortable. A regular $1.00 line secured by us to sell at 75c. a pair in a limited quantity.

MEN'S SILK AND WOOL HOSE in a mixed Dark Grey shade. A real bargain at 75c. a pair. Only 40 pairs in the lot.

Quality, Service, Value.

THE ROBINSON CO. LIMITED

We close at 10 p.m. Saturdays. Other days at 5.30 p.m.